

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



401-431 Ionia Ave., S. W.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.

SEED MERCHANTS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



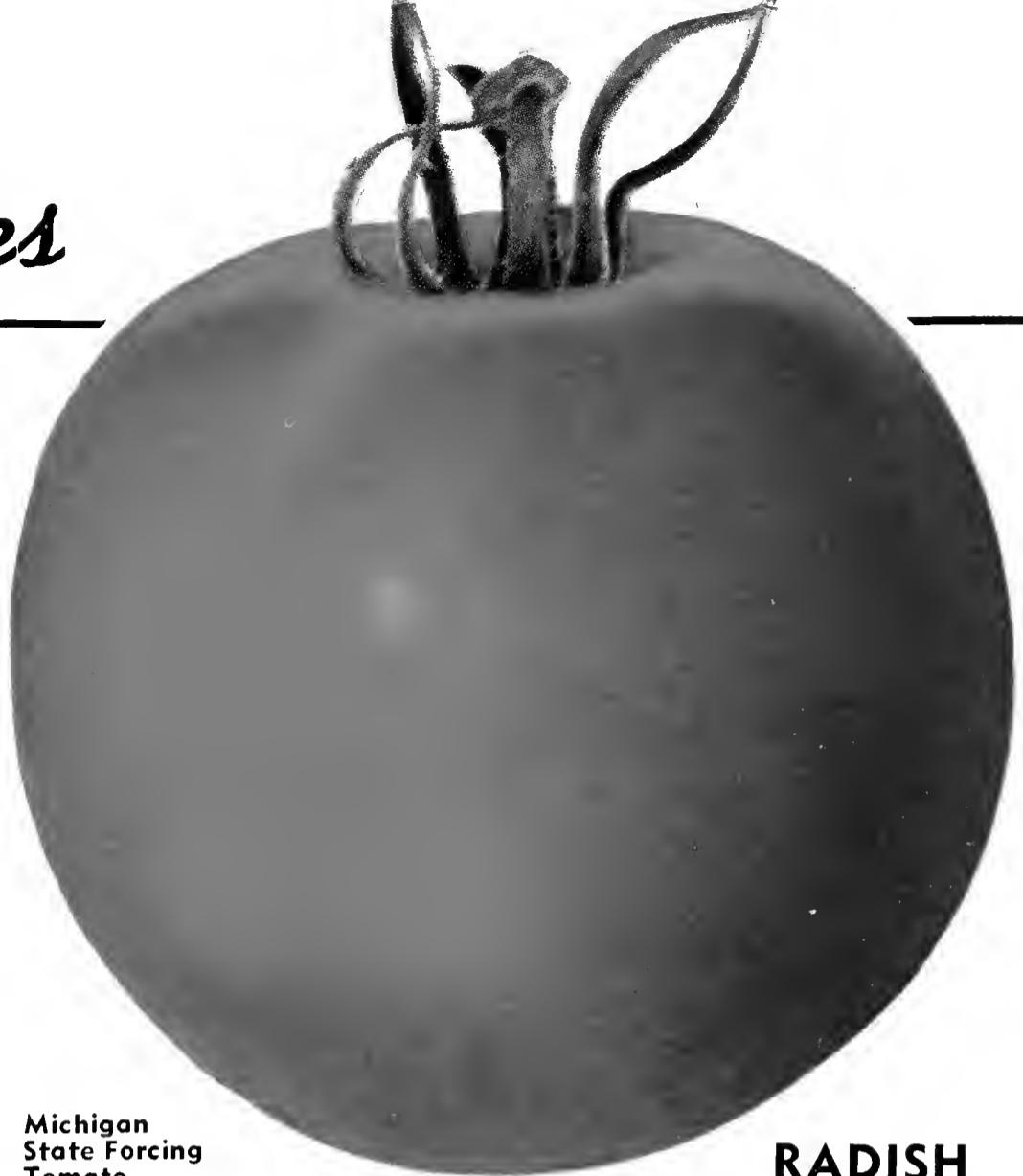
Forcing Varieties

The Most Dependable Seed for Greenhouse Crops

THESE VARIETIES are used in all parts of the country by the best and largest growers in the business. If you are not familiar with these varieties, give us a trial order and get acquainted with their merits. Below we give you a partial description, with complete text found in the pages of this catalog. We have appreciated a nice business on our forcing varieties and an order from you will be filled on the same day received.

Michigan State Forcing Tomato

A new and distinctly different, self-pollinating wilt-resistant greenhouse tomato developed at the Michigan State College. This past season it has found its place at the top of all others, as all growers reported "a wonderful tomato." Vigorous grower and a heavy setter. Full description will be found on page 26. Price, oz., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



Michigan State Forcing Tomato

TOMATO

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. New. Improved. Select Growers strain. It's new and improved and is one of the best forcing tomatoes on the market today. Full description will be found on page 26. Price, oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$2.00; 1/2 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Tomato, New Improved

CUCUMBER

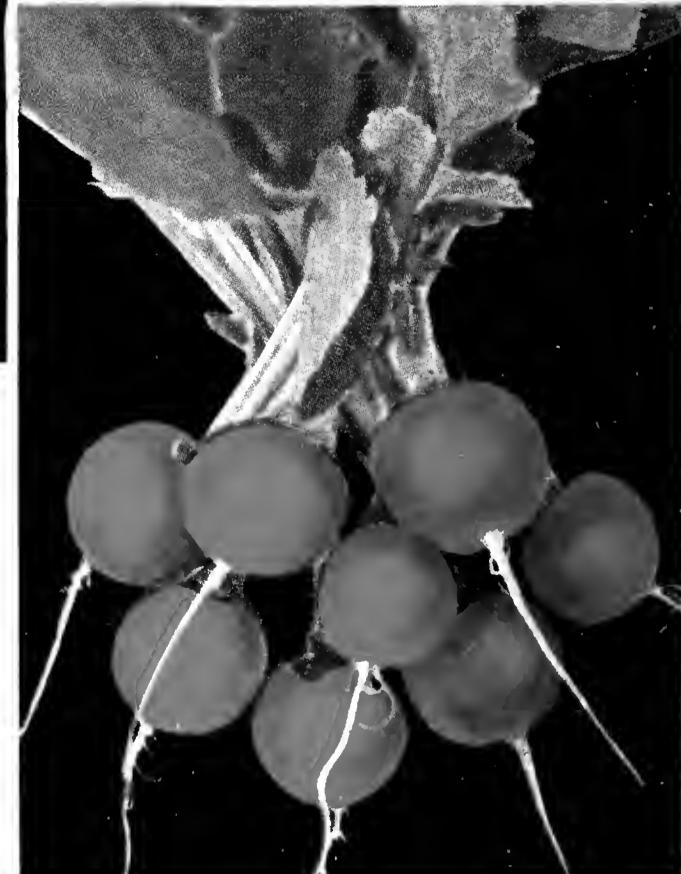
GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. Improved Strain. New. A white spine selection, medium sized with blunt end, averaging 10 to 12 inches in length. An ideal forcing variety. Full description will be found on page 13. Price, oz., \$1.25; 1/4 lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber



Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce



Grand Rapids Forcing Radishes

RADISH

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. New Improved. The best greenhouse variety and the earliest of the Scarlet Globe type, and superior in every way for greenhouse forcing. With the shortest top. Full description will be found on page 22. Price, oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

LETTUCE

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING (Washington Strain). A splendid forcing strain. Color a light green, heads very heavy; leaf crisp, tender and curly; quality of the best. Complete description will be found on page 15. Price, oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.

Nineteenth Annual Seed Catalog

1939

Important

By Carefully Following These Suggestions, Many Mistakes Will Be Avoided

Order Blanks

Order blanks have been inserted in this catalog for your convenience. Please use them. Fill in your NAME, POST OFFICE, SHIPPING POINT or nearest EXPRESS OFFICE, your COUNTY and STATE, as this is as important in the prompt filling of your order as the order itself. Write plainly and avoid mistakes. Additional order blanks are mailed with every order. If you do not receive them, please notify us, and we will be glad to furnish them.

Terms

Our terms are strictly cash and we ask that you enclose your remittance with order. On all vegetables and flower seeds EXCEPT peas, beans, and sweet corn, you may deduct 5% as your savings if your order amounts to \$1.00 or more and 10% on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or more. This offer does not apply on special offer collections, bulbs or plants.

This offer is good only in the U.S.A. and your remittance must accompany your order to entitle you to the discount.

How to Send Money

Remittance should be made by POSTAL MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, BANK DRAFT or CERTIFIED CHECK. It is perfectly safe and your order will be assured of prompt handling. U. S. CURRENCY and U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS for small amounts, are acceptable but in this case the letter should be REGISTERED.

Canadian Customers (Notice)

We are very thankful for the business you have given us in the past and we will continue to give you our very best of service and quality seeds.

Please take special notice that we cannot make C.O.D. shipments to any part of Canada and cannot pay postage on any items of seed in this catalog above the pound rate.

We also ask that you make your remittance payable in the United States at par in United States funds. Your banker or postmaster will gladly assist you and give you any necessary information you need.

Non-Warranty

The seeds offered in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination and we believe them to be first-class, but as so many conditions enter into making a crop, we give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, purity or productiveness, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and the money will be refunded.

While we do not think there will be any serious changes, all prices quoted herein are made subject to change without notice.

Small Orders

Small orders are just as welcome as the larger ones and receive the same careful attention and prompt handling. All orders are filled the same day as received.

Large Quantities

Parties buying large quantities of any one variety of seeds will be quoted special prices on application.

Price of Seeds By Weight

We will supply HALF POUNDS and over at the pound rate; less than half pound lots are charged at the quarter pound and ounce rate.

Safe Delivery

All seeds and supplies sent out by us are fully insured and we guarantee their safe arrival. If there is any damage, notify us immediately.

Postpaid Prices (Important)

We prepay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, half pounds and pounds at the prices quoted herein to any point of the United States or any of its possessions, and Canada, however, we do not pay postage on beans, corn, or peas beyond the "one pound" price; field seeds, onion sets, miscellaneous supplies, or anything that is not specifically listed "postpaid." If such items are wanted by parcel post, add sufficient postage as per Parcel Post Rates given below.

Air Mail

On RUSH ORDERS received by mail or wire for one ounce or more of seed, we will send by air mail if so requested at a nominal charge of 6c PER OUNCE of seed ordered, as the postal rate is 6c for EACH ounce. One ounce of seed would weigh more than one ounce when it is packed ready to mail. Where the mailing weight is less than one ounce, we will pay the postage. This will give you overnight service to almost any point of the United States.

Weight Limit

The weight limit is now 70 lbs. anywhere in the United States, and we advise sending seeds by mail as the service is good; however, on shipments of 20 lbs. and over it is cheaper to send by express, beyond the third zone.

Parcel Post Rates

1st lb. or Frac- tion	Ea. add. lb. or Fraction
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Grand Rapids.....	8c 1.1c
2nd Zone, within 150 miles of Grand Rapids.....	8c 1.1c
3rd Zone, within 300 miles of Grand Rapids.....	9c 2c
4th Zone, within 600 miles of Grand Rapids.....	10c 3.5c
5th Zone, within 1000 miles of Grand Rapids.....	11c 5.3c
6th Zone, within 1400 miles of Grand Rapids.....	12c 7c
7th Zone, within 1800 miles of Grand Rapids.....	14c 9c
8th Zone, over 1800 miles from Grand Rapids	15c 11c
Canada, all parts	14c 14c

If in doubt obtain your zone rate from your postmaster.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.

Seed Merchants

Cor. Wealthy and
Ionia Ave., S.W. Phone 97216.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

In Memoriam

PHILIP DAVIS LEAVENWORTH

BORN
AUGUST 12, 1871

DIED
SEPTEMBER 25, 1938

It is with deep regret we announce the passing of our friend and colleague, Philip Davis Leavenworth. His constant association with Grand Rapids Growers since it was founded in 1919 made him a familiar and popular figure among greenhouse men, gardeners, and growers in the Grand Rapids area. They, as much as we, miss him as a sincere friend and counselor. Mr. Leavenworth's tireless efforts were in a large measure responsible for the growth and success of the Grand Rapids Growers, Inc. He was General Manager since its organization in 1919.

Asparagus

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One-half ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill and produce about 500 plants. Drill the seed in rows about twenty-four inches apart, covering seed one inch. Cultivate well, keep free from weeds and they should be all right to transplant to permanent beds the following spring. Do not cut the plants till the third year. Every fall before the seed is ripe, cut tops and burn them, and give good top dressing of manure. Remember, the bed well planted will last for at least twenty years. Treat it well.

★**Mary Washington Rust-Resistant Asparagus** The largest and most tender green Asparagus. This is a decided improvement due to the untiring efforts of Prof. J. B. Norton, member of the Plant Breeding Staff of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.15, postpaid.

Martha Washington (Pedigreed). The original rust-resistant type. A heavy yielding variety with long, thick, heavy stalks, closely folded at the tips; color rich, dark green. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

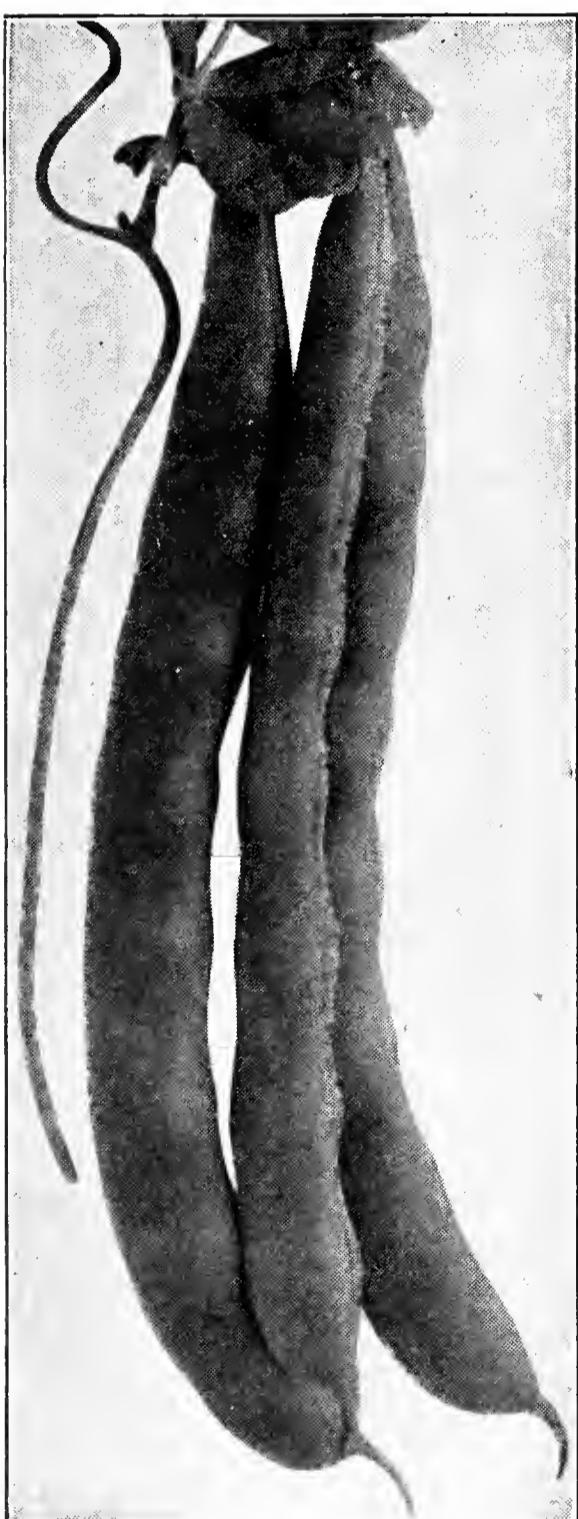
Palmetto An early maturing and prolific variety with thick dark green shoots, distinctly pointed at the tip. A popular canning variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Asparagus Roots

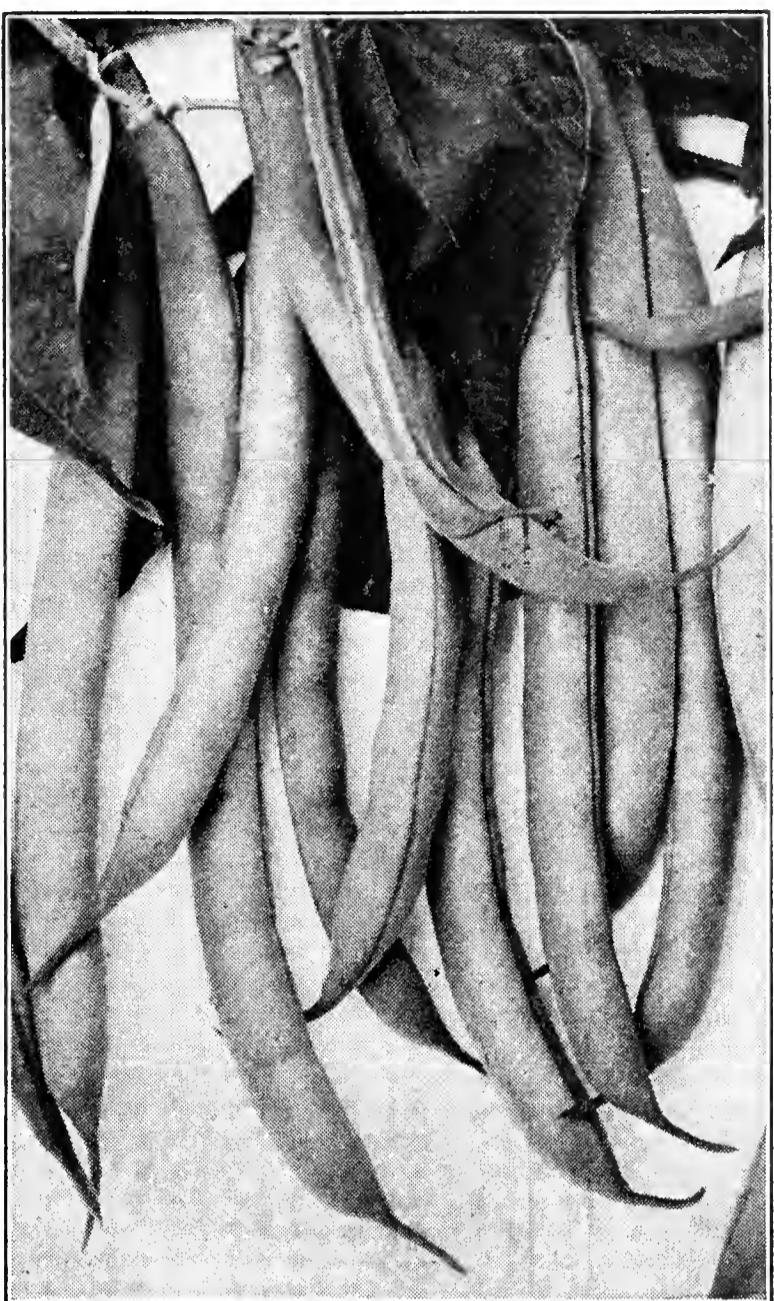
We have the Palmetto and Mary Washington Rust-Resistant Asparagus Roots, every spring, and as we only handle the very best two-year roots, that are locally grown, we will ask that you write us for prices in whatever quantity you may want.

Beans

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One pound to 100 feet of drill; about three-fourths bushel per acre of Bush Beans. Beans thrive on a rich, warm, light soil. It is not safe to plant until about the middle of May as the seed will rot in cold, wet ground, and the plants will not stand frost. Plant dwarf beans in rows two feet apart and from four to six inches apart in the rows. Lima Beans should not be planted until June first, when the soil is thoroughly warmed through. Limas will rot in cold ground.



Landreth Stringless Green Pod



Pencil Pod Black Wax

Wax Podded Varieties

Improved Golden Wax 48 days. One of the earliest dwarf wax sorts. Pods flat, long, beautiful golden yellow, tender and stringless. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Sure Crop Wax 53 days. Valuable for market gardens and shipping. Plant large and very productive. Pods deep yellow, 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Stringless, brittle, and fine grained. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Davis Kidney Wax 52 days. Seed white, pods very long, flat, straight, white, waxlike, and very attractive. If picked when young, the pods are tender and stringless but if left too long become rather hard. Extremely productive. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Webber Wax or Cracker Jack 48 days. Extremely early and productive. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, flat but thick, brittle and of good quality. Recommended for early market. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★**Unrivaled Wax Beans** 53 days. Small plant, very early and great yielder. Pods about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Somewhat curved, semi-flat, fleshy and very tender and stringless. Color pale yellow. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★**Pencil Pod Black Wax** 52 days. Pods are round, very long, tender, and entirely stringless. Extremely productive. Best market gardeners' sort. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Green Podded Varieties

Landreth Stringless Green Pod 54 days. An improvement of Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Vine is more erect, with darker foliage and a longer, slimmer pod. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, slightly curved, meaty, and absolutely stringless. Undoubtedly the best round-podded bean on the market today. Very prolific and an ideal variety for the home garden, market gardeners and canners. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Green Podded Varieties—Cont.

★ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** 53 days. A very desirable dwarf, green-podded sort for either home garden or market. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, perfectly stringless. Tender and delicious. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★ **Giant Stringless Green Pod** 53 days. Similar to Burpee's Stringless but pods are a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★ **Tendergreen** 54 days. A new introduction, and now one of the most popular green beans. Hardy, dependable cropper, medium large, dark green and stringless. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 70 days. A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved, almost stringless and of good quality; color light green. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Bountiful 48 days. Best of the flat-podded varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved. Stringless and of fine quality, color light green. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead 65 days. The most popular green-podded, climbing Bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Dutch Case Knife (Snijboonen). 65 days. Pole Bean. Green snap pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight, flat, brittle, of good quality; best as a shell bean. Beans very flat, ivory-white. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.00.

Lima Beans Pole Varieties

King of the Garden Lima 88 days. An improved strain, vigorous, midseason, productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, very flat and wide, and uniformly four-seeded. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$9.00.

Early Jersey Pole Lima (Sieberts). 80 days. An early midseason variety. Very productive and highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long; beans rather thicker than the King of the Garden but of the same type. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 50 lbs., \$10.00.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima 75 days. Both beans and pods are larger than the old type. The pods measure 5 to 6 inches long by 1¼ inches wide and are of a luscious flavor. They are frequently borne in clusters of from 5 to 8 pods. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 50 lbs., \$10.00.

★ **Fordhook Bush Lima** 75 days. A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large, oval-shaped, very thick, white beans. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$11.50.

★ **Henderson Bush Lima** (Baby Lima). 65 days. A vigorous, hardy, very early and small type of Bush Lima. Pods small, about 3 inches long, containing 3 to 4 small, flat, white beans. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

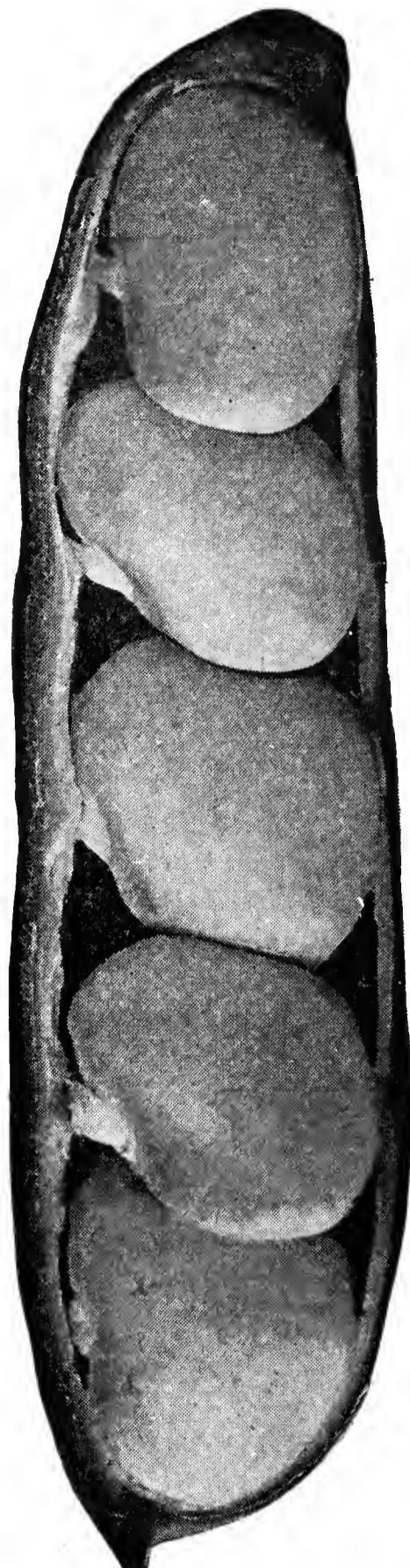
Beets

Cultural Directions. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; six to eight pounds per acre. Do not use stable manure if you want smooth Beets with but few roots. Beets thrive on deep, rich, sandy land. For early crop sow in drills one foot apart, cover seed one inch. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. When plants are large enough to use as greens, thin to three inches apart in the row. Beets can be sown as late as July for main crop.

★ **Early Wonder** 50 to 55 days. An early variety. It is turnip-shaped and is always smooth. The flesh is a beautiful deep red color and is of excellent quality. Tops are small and erect. Exceptionally good for early bunching. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Detroit Dark Red** (Perfected Strain). 52 to 55 days. The best for market garden or home use. Roots smooth, medium size, globe-shaped; skin dark red; flesh solid vermillion-red. Tops small, upright, dark green, shaded red. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.



Detroit
Dark
Red
(Perfected
Strain)

BEETS—Continued

Crosby's Egyptian 50-55 days. Where an early market sort is desired, our strain is unequalled. Roots a flattened globe shape, skin very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter, tops small. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Eclipse An early variety with small tops and medium sized, round, clear red roots; flesh bright red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved 50-55 days. The old standard table Beet. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Not so early as Detroit, but with a larger, coarser top. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Good For All 52-55 days. New. The most refined and distinct Beet grown. Deep dark red with short tops, good keeper and excellent shipper. Interior deep crimson, and free from growth rings. Every market gardener should try this new variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Mangel or Stock Beets

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill, five pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows about two feet apart; cover seed one and one-half inches deep, pressing the ground firmly over the seed. When plants are three inches high thin to about eight inches apart in the row. The plants pulled may be used for greens.

Mammoth Long Red A favorite with the dairy-man and farmer. Large, well formed; dark red color, very nutritious; a big cropper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Golden Tankard Very productive and sweet; tops and neck very small, flesh yellow, especially relished by cows and sheep. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Sugar Beets

Sugar Beets and Mangels are of great value for stock feeding, because of the improved health and condition of the animals, increased flow and quality of milk, and because of the saving in fodder. The yield is enormous, and the cost of growing is trifling. Grow a patch of them for Winter feed. They are also excellent for poultry.

Lane's Imperial Sugar A white fleshed handsome and productive variety, used extensively for making beet sugar. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Giant Feeding Sugar A most valuable, large yielding variety for feeding; half sugar, oval-shaped, skin rose colored, flesh white, very nutritious and easily harvested. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

Broccoli

Italian Green Sprouting 115 days. This variety produces a large head, like cauliflower, consisting of a compact cluster of bluish green flowers. When the central head is removed, the plant produces many branches, each bearing small heads. These are cut with 3 or 4 inches of the branch attached and tied in bunches for market. The stems as well as the flower heads are cooked and served as cauliflower. Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 10,890 plants will plant an acre of early cabbage; and 7,260 plants for an acre of late. Three ounces of seed will plant an acre of early and five ounces an acre of late cabbage. For early cabbage, sow seed in hotbeds in January or February. Transplant as early as possible to the open ground about two feet apart each way. For late cabbage, sow seed in the open ground in May and transplant about July first in rows 2½ feet each way.

Early Varieties

Earliest of All 60 days. A new Danish introduction of the Copenhagen type, heads are perfectly round, solid and of uniform size. Fully 7 to 12 days earlier than Jersey Wakefield. Average about 4 lbs. each. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

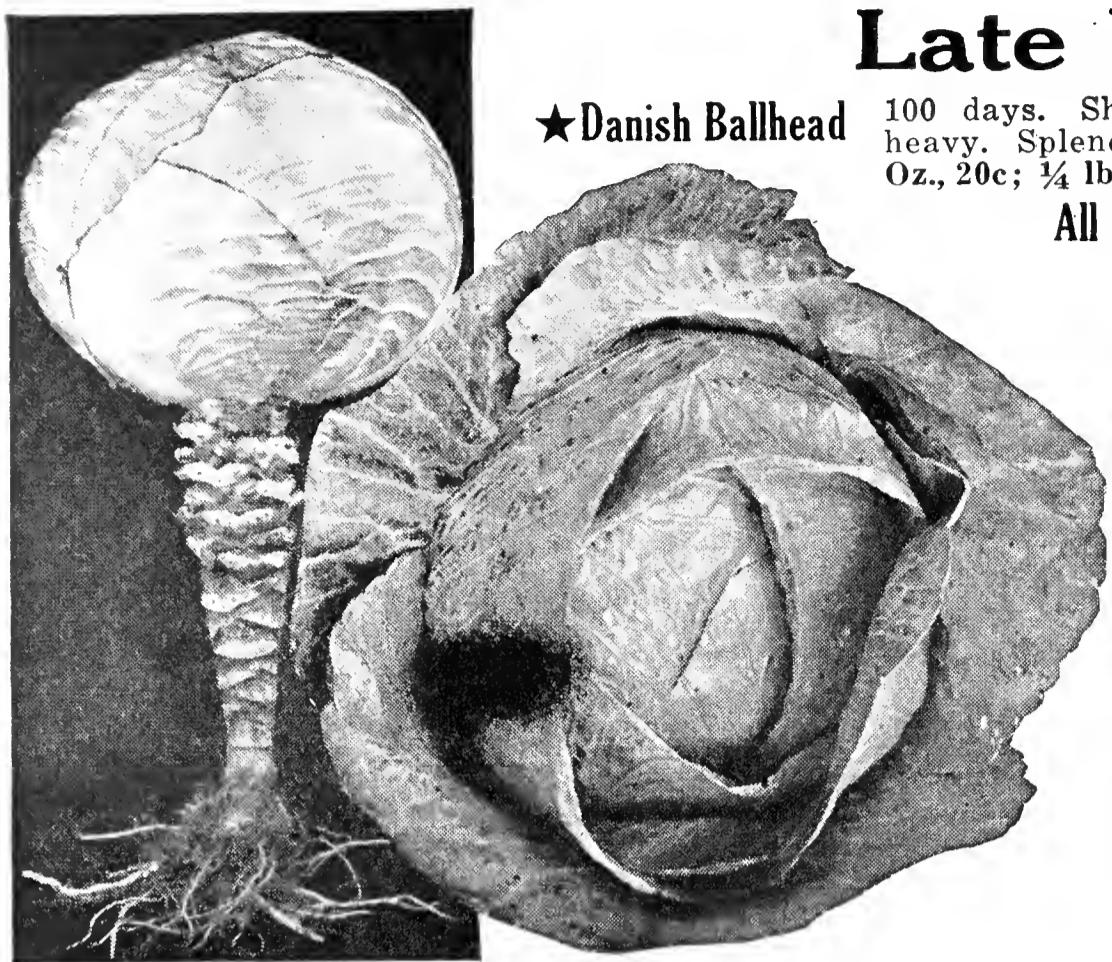
★Golden Acre 62 days. Heads round, very hard. Matures two or three weeks earlier than Copenhagen Market, but is otherwise quite similar. Owing to earliness and remarkable uniformity, Golden Acre will prove the most profitable early Cabbage for market gardeners. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield 65 days. Market gardeners in general consider this the best early variety. The conical heads are very uniform in shape and very solid. Our stock is dwarf, compact and extremely early. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Improved Copenhagen Market 65 days. Nearly as early as the Jersey Wakefield. Stems short, heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Danish Ballhead



Golden Acre Yellows Resistant

American Savoy 85 days. Large, flattish heads, very curly and hard. One of the best Savoys. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., postpaid, \$2.00.

Mammoth Rock Red 90 days. Heads solid, of good size and quality. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., postpaid, \$2.25.

Red Stone Head 110 days. A new Danish introduction and exceptionally good, forming big uniformly round heads, smooth, hard, of a glowing dark red color. A good keeper that will last long into the winter, when fully matured. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

YELLOWS-DISEASE-RESISTANT VARIETIES

★Yellows Resistant Golden Acre 2 days. This strain can be grown successfully on soil infested with yellows. Can be cut just as early as the standard variety, and has a similar yield. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., 3.00. postpaid.

★Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (Yellows-resistant). 90-100 days. A heavy yielding late storage type, highly resistant to yellows. Round head, and yields greater tonnage than the ordinary strains. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

★Marion Market 75 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Principally adapted on yellows infested soils where non-resistant strains fail completely. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00 postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

The culture is the same as for cabbage which it resembles. The edible part being the small heads, an inch or two in diameter that form at each leaf joint all the way up the stalk. The leaves should be broken off in the fall to give more room for the little heads to grow. Delicious and more tender than any cabbage. 90 days. Half-dwarf. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00 postpaid.

Celery Cabbage or Chihili

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Do not sow seed till the last of May, as earlier sowing generally going to seed instead of making heads. Seed may be sown in seed beds and transplanted in rows three feet apart and about fifteen inches apart in the row, or may be sown in rows and thinned.

★Chihili It has a delicate cabbage flavor, much milder than cabbage. The heads are long, about 16 inches, rather slim, coming to a point at the top. Color a very thick dark bluish green, with the inner leaves and stalks blanched to a beautiful snow-white. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Swiss Chard

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; five pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to one foot apart. The plants are of every rank growth, and will continue to grow and produce all summer and if given a little protection during the winter, will produce early greens in the spring.

Lucullus 55 days. Leaves large and curly. Plant grows about 2 feet high, mid-ribs are very broad and are a good substitute for asparagus during the summer months. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Late Varieties

★Danish Ballhead

100 days. Short-stemmed, heads round, very solid and heavy. Splendid keeper, hardy, and the best winter sort. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

All Seasons 88 days. Heads large, round and very deep; can be planted for early or late crop. Good keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Surehead 100 days. All sure to head. Late Cabbage of the flat Dutch type; a splendid keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

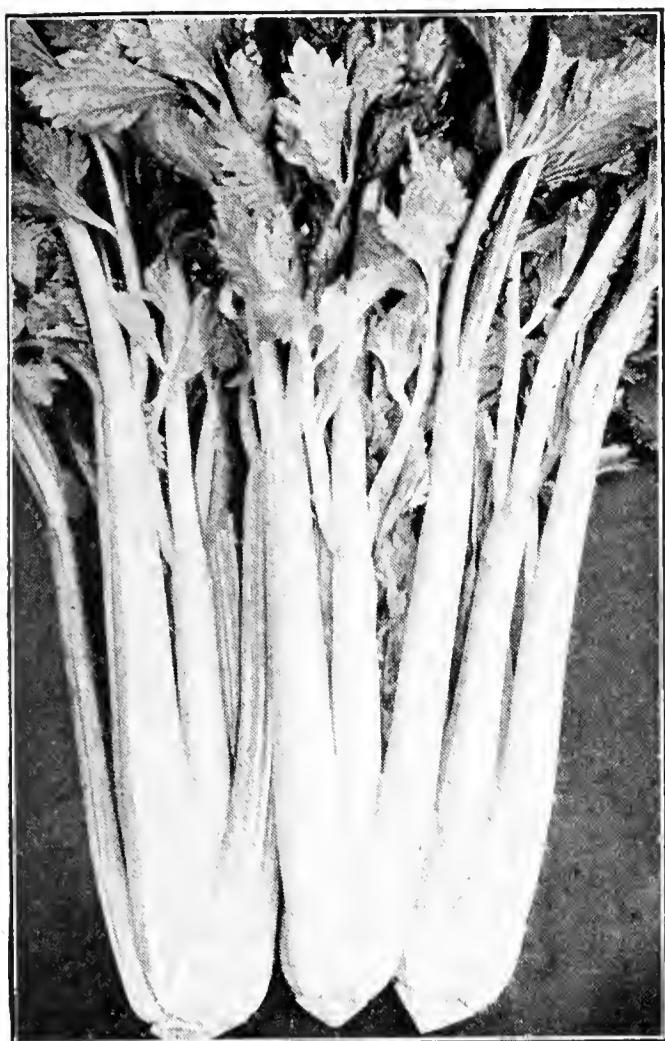
★Penn State Ballhead 100 days. A heavy yielding strain of the short stem Danish Ballhead type. Originated by Pennsylvania State College. Yields as high as twenty-six tons per acre have been recorded. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Premium Flat Dutch 105 days. Highly valued for its fine quality. Heads very solid, broad, round, flattened on top, fine grained and tender. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Glory of Enkhuizen 80 days. Excellent, medium early, short-stemmed, heads large, round and very long keeping variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Chihili Celery Cabbage



New Golden Self Blanching

Celery

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants. Two ounces per acre. Muck soil is best for Celery, but good Celery may be grown on rich, loamy soil if water can be applied freely. Celery needs manure and fertilizer.

YELLOW VARIETIES

New Golden Self Blanching New type, grown in FRANCE. It has a long stalk and is commonly called "TALL STRAIN." It makes a magnificent growth of tall, broad, flat stalks of a lighter shade of yellow. The leading variety grown today, and it can be grown for either an early or late crop, as it bleaches very easily in either boards or dirt, and is superior for storage and trenching, for its long keeping qualities. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

Golden Plume An early Yellow Celery; it is a lighter shade of yellow than the New Golden Self Blanching, nearly as early, stalks are thicker, and not quite so flat. We do not recommend this for storage. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Growers Wonderful Celery A valuable early variety similar to the Golden Plume. The plants are semi-dwarf, very vigorous, and have a very full heart which bleaches quickly to a golden yellow color. An excellent sort for market gardeners. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Non-Bolting Golden Plume This variety is exceptionally well suited for double rows, and in season with regular Golden Plume. This is not a yellows-resistant variety, but stands well where this disease occurs. Plant 20 to 24 inches high, with a very good heart. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

★ Florida Golden This variety has most of the characteristics of Golden Plume but has greater height and weight of plant. The stems are broad, thick, solid, and the plants are full hearted and very compact. Exceptionally fine quality and flavor. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Kilgore's Pride (105 days). A very early marketing variety, producing a vigorous growth. Broad, thick-ribbed, 8 to 10 inches to the first joint and averaging 25 inches over all, making the tops come well over the top of the crate. Heavy heart and a very heavy yielder. This variety is similar to our New Golden (with heavier stalk). Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Old Golden Self blanching dwarf. An old standard market and shipping variety. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

GREEN VARIETIES

Full Heart It is an improvement, and similar to Easy Blanching. Is a more vigorous grower and fuller hearted, short with a fairly thick leaf stalk. Anyone who has grown the Easy Blanching in the past will be pleased with this improved strain. Oz., \$1.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Pride of the Market A dwarf, thick-stalked variety, vigorous grower, not easily blighted, and a good yielder. Recommended for late crop. Our seed is grown by the originator. Oz., \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50; 1 lb., \$16.00, postpaid.

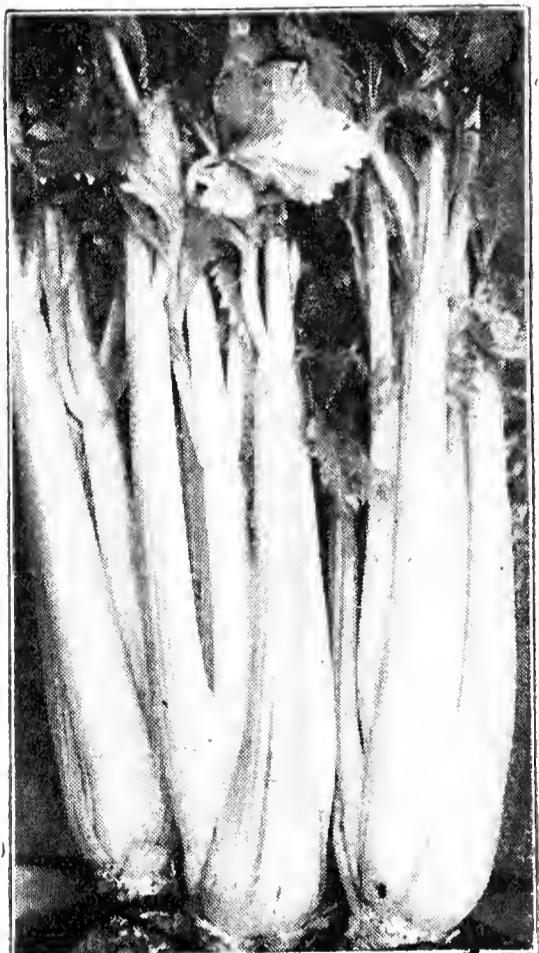
★ Utah Jumbo Winter A late celery of the finest quality. Plant sturdy, compact and solid. Very free from strings, and bleaches to a pure white, nutty and crisp. Oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Paragon A Celery of exceptional merit. The plant is dwarf, vigorous, quite hardy, and has a very full heart. Stalks broad, quite thick, very solid, crisp and tender, bleaching readily to a golden yellow color. Highly recommended for an early or late crop. Oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.25; 1 lb., \$24.00, postpaid.

Newark Market A superior strain of green Celery. The stalks are large, thick and fleshy, very brittle, crisp and of a fine flavor. Blanches easily. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Winter Queen Of very stocky, dwarf growth and one of the best for its winter keeping qualities. Our strain has a large heart and presents a handsome appearance when bunched. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

★ Fordhook Emperor Quite dwarf and stocky with large, full light yellow heart. Stalks broad, thick and crisp. Very tender and brittle. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



New Growers Green

New Growers Green A superior strain of a green Celery, having the characteristics of the Newark Market, but greatly improved in that it has greater vigor and quicker bleaching ability. The stalks are large, thick and fleshy, very brittle, crisp and of fine flavor. Many growers who are having trouble with their yellow Celery should try this strain. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Michigan Golden Celery

Michigan Golden

Michigan State College Yellows-Resistant Celery

★**Michigan Golden (Improved Strain)** Since we introduced Michigan Golden in 1934 this variety has been widely used by growers whose soil is infested with the Fusarium Yellows or root rot fungus. Prior to its development, losses from this disease in some seasons were as much as \$250,000 to Michigan celery growers alone. Such losses are now preventable by planting Michigan Golden which is practically immune from Fusarium Yellows and can be grown in soils where other yellow varieties are ruined by the disease.



Original Michigan State College seed is sold only in packets bearing this label and the seal of the College. No other seed is genuine.

Cauliflower

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed will produce 4000 plants. Five ounces of seed to an acre. Directions about the same as Cabbage, except planting in rows about 3 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. When plants begin to head, tie leaves up around the heads to protect from the sun.

Early Select Snowball 52 days. A very fine strain of this variety, producing a magnificent head of snowy whiteness. Head is very compact, even and fine grained. The outer leaves are erect, tending to protect the young head from the hot sun. Grown from selected heads. Oz., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; 1 lb., \$14.00, postpaid.

★**Growers Special Improved** 60 days. Medium sized heads, snowy white in color, evenly grained and compact. The very best variety of the Snowball type. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Danish Perfection 65 days. Improved. The self-protecting Cauliflower, so called on account of the spiral-shaped manner in which the leaves grow around the stem, thereby protecting the head with little, if any, tying. Heads snow-white, very compact and solid. Oz., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

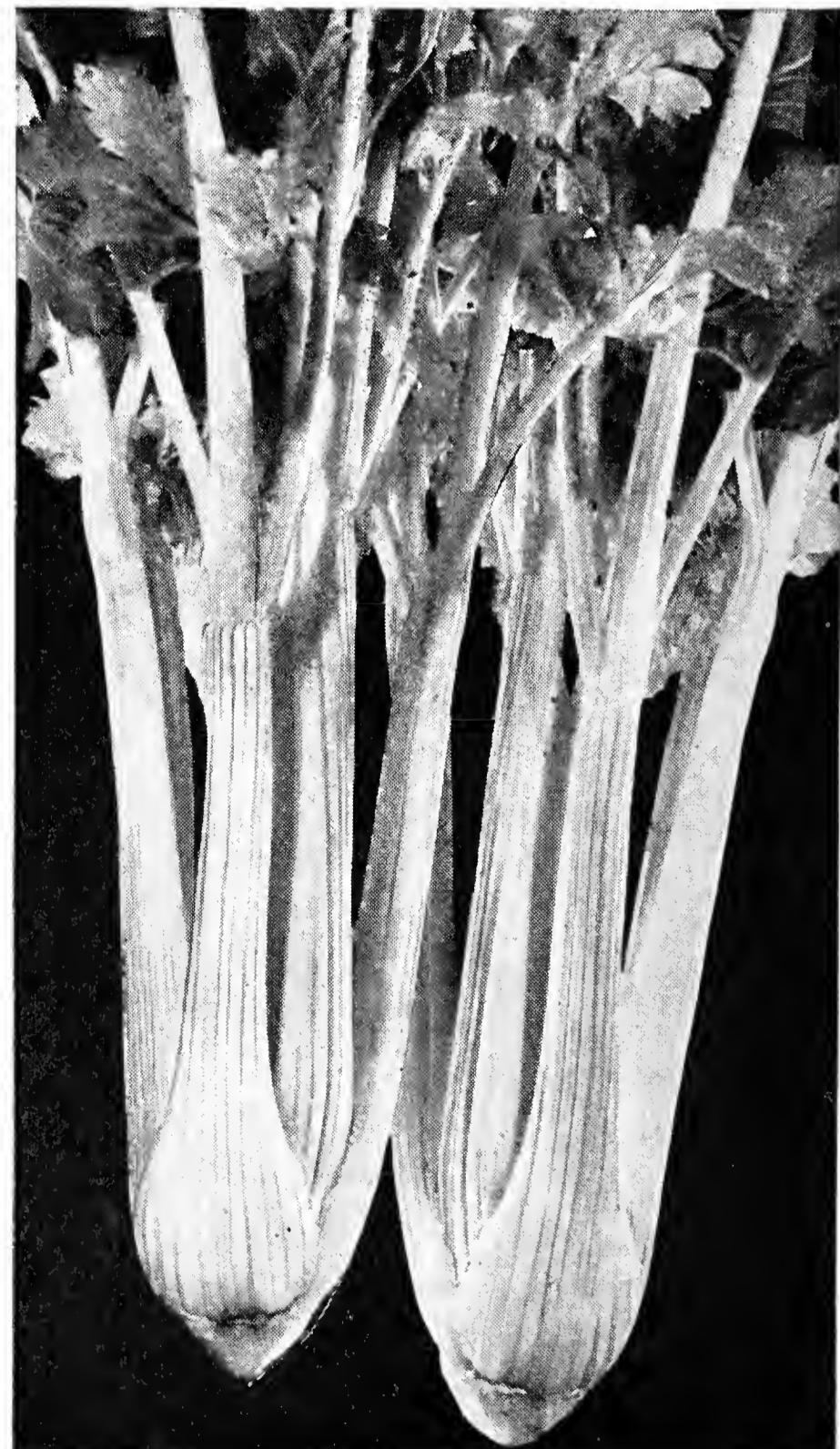
Danish Dry Weather 65 days. This is an excellent large, pure white variety that matures later than the Select Snowball, but is better suited for dry localities. Oz., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt 57 days. An excellent sort, producing good sized creamy white heads. One of the best for general cultivation. Oz., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; 1 lb., \$14.00, postpaid.

Since the original strain was introduced, breeding work has been continued to maintain the high resistance of the variety and to improve other commercial qualities. As a result of this work the strain we are offering this season is much improved over the original introduction. The high resistance to Fusarium Yellows is retained in this new strain of Michigan Golden. There is noticeable improvement in plant characters, including greater uniformity in length of stalk, height and foliage. The most marked improvement is in the base of the plant, which is much broader and heavier than in the original strain. This improvement will be especially valuable to growers who sell their celery in uncrated bunches. The good blanching qualities, solidity and rapid growth of the older strain are equally outstanding in this new selection.

During the past season Fusarium Yellows caused much damage to the late celery crop in sections where the disease has not previously been very destructive. In those areas susceptible yellow varieties can not be planted again with any assurance of obtaining a good crop. Michigan Golden will produce a normal crop when planted in soil where these susceptible kinds failed.

Seed of this new strain of Michigan Golden is produced under the exclusive supervision of plant pathologists of Michigan State College. All genuine seed of this variety is packed at Michigan State College and is sold by us only in the original sealed containers. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$10.00; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.



Michigan Golden

Carrots

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in loose, well prepared soil, making rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring until mid-June. For winter storage the later date is advisable.

Imperator 85 days. Smooth and attractive in appearance, 7 to 8 inches long, with rounded shoulders and medium tapered roots. And the deep orange color of the exterior extends throughout the core and inside flesh making it a Carrot of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. It has become a favorite, being used extensively for bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Feonia Coreless 65 days. The most handsome and appetizing appearing Carrot we are acquainted with and of the highest quality. The roots average 6 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, nearly cylindrical, exceptionally smooth and of a distinct deep orange. Flesh is crisp, sweet and practically coreless; tops are very small. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10 postpaid.

★ Chantenay, Red-Cored 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well known Standard Chantenay, especially in color, texture and quality of flesh. Roots 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the shoulder; tapered stump root. Flesh and core reddish orange, fine grained and tender. A sweet, delicate flavor. A favorite with canners, market gardeners and shippers. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

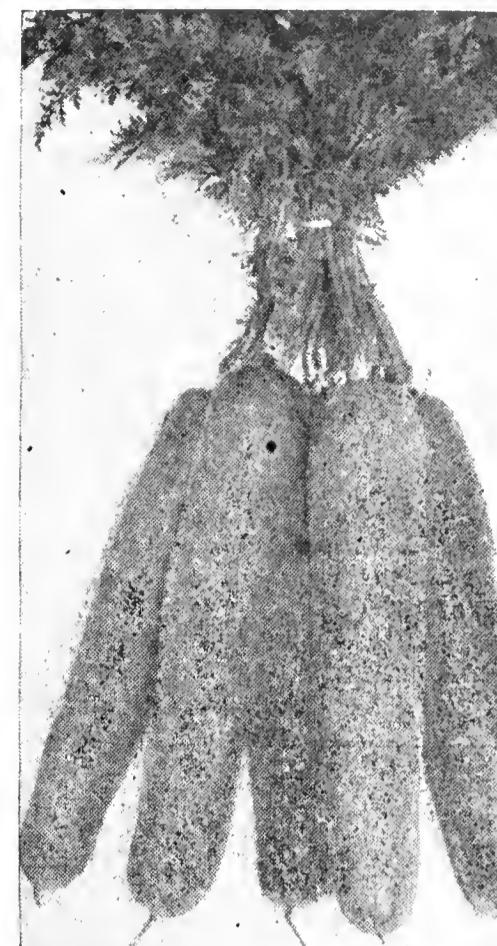
Chantenay 65 days. A medium early, half-long variety for the early market. Roots 5 or 6 inches long, smooth and tapering; orange-red in color. Used largely for bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Nantes Coreless Carrots



Red-Cored Chantenay



Feonia Coreless Carrots

Danvers Half Long 75 days. The best main crop sort. Roots smooth and handsome. Very productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

★ Morse's Bunching Tops short; foliage rather coarsely cut and stems medium size and strong. Roots at maturity are $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders, and are well stumped. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Long Orange 85 days. Good variety for deep sandy soil. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Scarlet Horn 60 days. A small, early, stump-rooted variety of good flavor and quite coreless. The roots will average about 3 inches long. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

★ Nantes Coreless 68 days. A very superior carrot. It is coreless, brittle, fine grained and of fine, mild, sweet flavor. The color is reddish orange and the skin is smooth. It is 6 inches long, cylindrical and very stump-rooted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerande 75 days. Very short, thick and stubby. Very desirable for heavy clay soil, as it is easily harvested. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

White Belgian Large, white stock Carrot. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

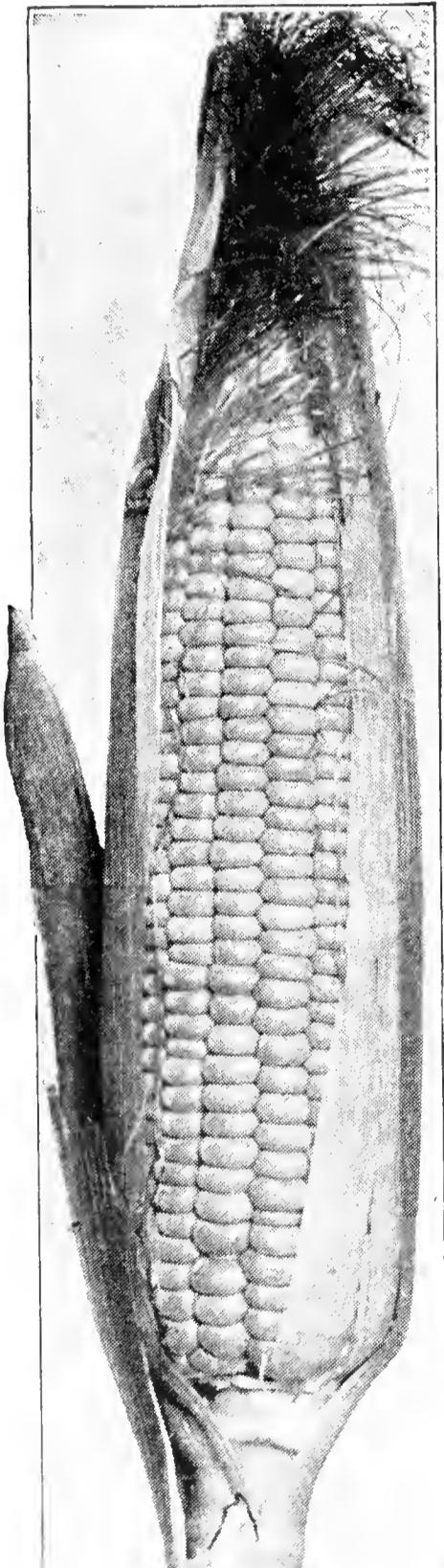
Yellow Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Very large, long yellow stock Carrot. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Sweet Corn

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One pint for 100 hills; about six quarts per acre. Early corn is planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and about 8 inches apart in the row, in May, and will be ready for table eight or nine weeks from date of planting. Later varieties should be planted from the 15th of May to the 15th of June. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart. It will be ready for use in from 10 to 12 weeks from date of planting.

Gill's Early Golden Sweet 53 days. Earliest of the golden varieties with medium large ears of highest quality. Averages 12 rows to the ear of about the same size as Improved Bantam with stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Recommended for market and home gardens as the sweetest of the early sorts. 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$8.50.

★Golden "Sunshine" A valuable new yellow variety for the market grower or the private gardener. It was originated by Professor Yeager of the North Dakota Experiment Station, from a cross between the Golden Bantam and Gill's Early Market, and combines the earliness and large size of ear of the Gill's Early Market with much of the high quality of the Golden Bantam. It is ready for market a week to ten days earlier than Golden Bantam, and has much larger ear, the ears averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 12 to 14 rows. Everyone who has tested this Corn has much praise for its quality and extreme earliness. Especially valuable to the market grower. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.



Gill's Early Golden Sweet

Selected White Rice A very handsome and prolific white Pop Corn. Ears are 5 to 7 inches long. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c.

Japanese Hulless Dwarf growing; heavy yielder of attractive ears; peculiar form, being nearly as thick as long. Color pearly white. Entirely hulless, making it the tenderest of any Pop Corn when popped. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c.

Early Surprise This corn is really a surprise. Matures in 70 days. It is a white eared and white cobbed corn of very good quality. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, growing on stalk about five feet tall. Planted at the same time, it is a week to 10 days earlier than Early White Cory. If you want to have the first sweet corn on the market, be sure to plant Early Surprise. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Improved Golden Bantam Superior to the original Golden Bantam in quality, and has a larger ear. It matures about the same time. Nearly all ears carry 12 rows of deep, rich, golden yellow kernels, set close upon the cob. It is a favorite with the market gardener. Lb., 20c postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

★Golden Bantam 64 days. Hardy, early maturing, very dwarf. Cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream colored kernels, which turn yellow when ripe. No home garden should be without this excellent Corn. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

Golden Evergreen 75 days. This new variety combines all the good qualities of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Has the bright golden color and tender kernels of Golden Bantam and the flavor and sweetness of Stowell's Evergreen. Ears much larger than Bantam; not quite as large as Evergreen, but much earlier. Stalks are full leaved and usually bear two well developed ears. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

★Golden Cross Bantam Developed by Glenn M. Smith and introduced jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Excellent for market gardens and well adapted for canners' use. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease and very prolific. Stalks sturdy, with exceptionally broad, dark green leaves. Ears 10- to 14-rowed, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Kernels medium in width and depth. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Evergreen 78 days. Has all the merits of the "Stowell's" and matures about 10 days earlier. This is a white Corn. It is a splendid variety for the market gardener. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★Stowell's Evergreen 90 days. The most popular late sweet corn. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with the market gardeners. Ears are of good size, grain deep; tender and sugary. Lb. 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

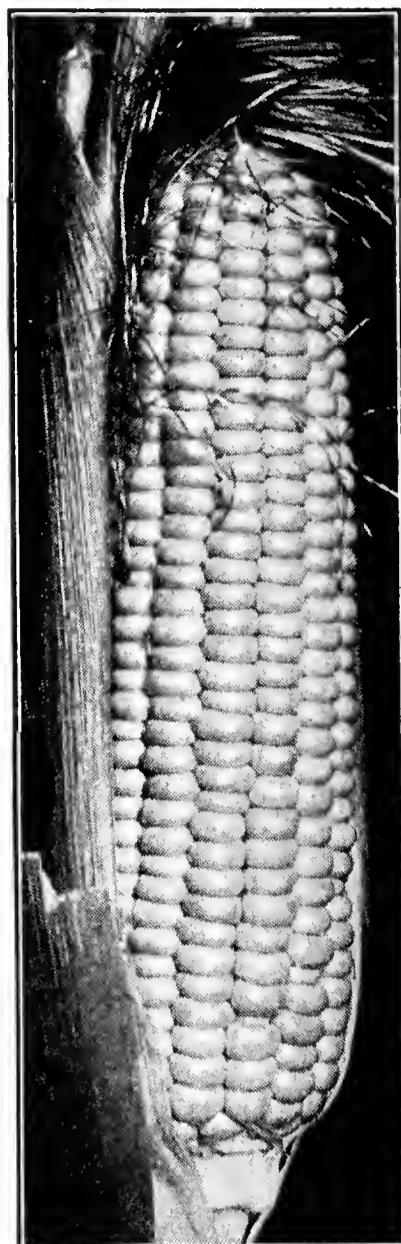
Country Gentleman (White or Shoe Peg Corn). 90 days. An especially fine quality Corn; without row formation. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

Golden Country Gentleman 92 days. This is similar to the White Country Gentleman, with a light yellow or cream color to the grain. Ears are slightly shorter, but the grain is carried in the same manner. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50.

POP CORN

South American Yellow 110 days. Sunburst. Better adapted for Michigan climate. It matures about 2 weeks earlier than the true type South American yellow. Amber color, large size when popped, having a butter-colored tint. 1 lb., 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 50c.

Black Beauty Ripens earlier than other varieties. Kernels black but show white when popped. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c.



★ Sunshine

Table and Pickling Cucumbers

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed to fifty hills; two pounds per acre. Cucumbers should not be planted until the ground is warm, about June first. They require a warm, rich, sandy soil. Plant in hills about 4 feet apart and about 8 seeds to the hill. When all danger from insects is past, thin to three or four of the strongest plants.

Grand Rapids Forcing (New Improved Strain.) This seed was grown for us this past season under our own supervision by Mr. R. Yonker, who, by careful plant selection has developed a cucumber that is truly worthy of the name "Grand Rapids Forcing." It is of the white spine type with blunt ends, averaging 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and 10 to 12 inches long. An ideal forcing strain that will meet the demand of the greenhouse trade. 1 oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

★ Improved "A & C" (50 days). We are offering seed of this popular variety which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing, disease resistant vines produce an abundance of uniform, exceedingly dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with practically no taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumbers in existence. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Chicago Pickling, or Westerfield's 58 days. Early, heavy yielder. A very prolific variety combining all the qualities desired by those who raise cucumbers. Fruits are of uniform size and good color. Used almost exclusively by all large pickling houses. Ready for market in 58 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Improved Long Green 68 days. A standard late, well known table sort. 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less warty, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Fortune 58 days. One of the most productive sorts now grown. Fruit symmetrical, about nine inches in length, round and beautiful dark green in color, which does not fade. Flesh very brittle and crisp, with small seed cavity. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

White Spine (Improved). 58 days. A very fine, early strain. Fruit very rich, dark green, symmetrical, thick and nearly square ended, vigorous and productive. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Black Diamond 52 days. It is one of the earliest and most popular white spine varieties for market use. The length has been increased to 9" and the extremely dark green color is retained well into the mature stage. It has rounded ends with a slight taper at the stem end. Highly productive. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Forcing

Arlington White Spine

60 days. One of the earliest and very productive. Fruit uniform, of bright green color. Used for early slicing. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Longfellow Cucumber

An excellent long, slender, dark green variety, equally desirable for greenhouse forcing or outdoor culture. An ideal type for the private garden or as a straight pack variety for shipment to market. 12 to 14 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. Fairly early, a good healthy grower, very productive. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect

58 days. One of the products of our Eugene Davis, produced by crossing the White Spine variety with a long English forcing Cucumber. The Davis' Perfect is one of the most prolific sorts. The fruit is long, slim, and holds color till nearly ripe. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Vaughan

74 days. It is truly a beautiful Cucumber, a white spine selection and one of the finest of the large varieties. Its dark green color, 15-inch length and well balanced shape place it in a distinctive class. When properly grown it develops Cucumbers of outstanding appearance. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

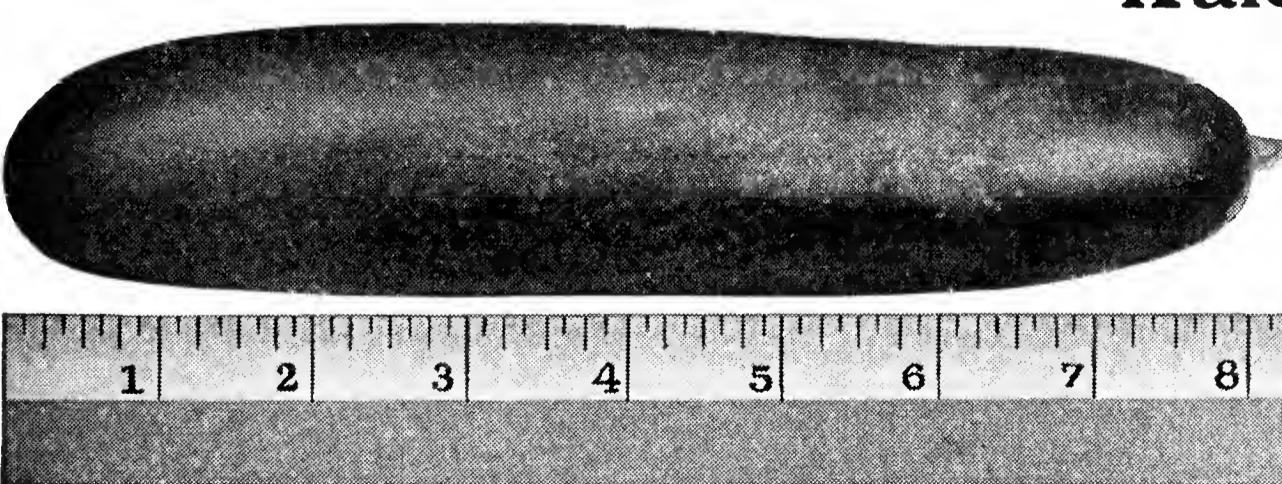
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow from August 15th to October in rows 18 inches apart, and they will yield greens during fall and winter. They are improved by freezing.

Dwarf Curled Scotch

110 days. A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf, spreading variety, foliage long and an attractive bright green; very hardy. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tall Curled Scotch

110 days. Plants of this variety grow 2 to 3 feet in height, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves which are much cut and deeply curled at the edges. Very hardy. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



★ Straight-8 60 days. This outstanding variety which is offered for the second year produces symmetrical cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and about 1½ inches in diameter. The fruits are well rounded at the ends, and when in condition for use are deep green and free from objectionable striping or tipping. This is an ideal shipping variety, also equally desirable for the home and market gardener. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Eggplant

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 1000 plants. Seed germinates very slowly and requires warm ground. Start in hotbeds in March. Transplant about June 1st in rows about three feet apart and two feet apart in the row.

Black Beauty 110 days. Early and productive. Fruit large and of a rich glossy black color. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

New York Purple 120 days. A favorite market variety. Fruits larger than the Black Beauty. The plant is large, spreading and spineless, producing 4 to 6 large, oval fruits of dark purple color. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

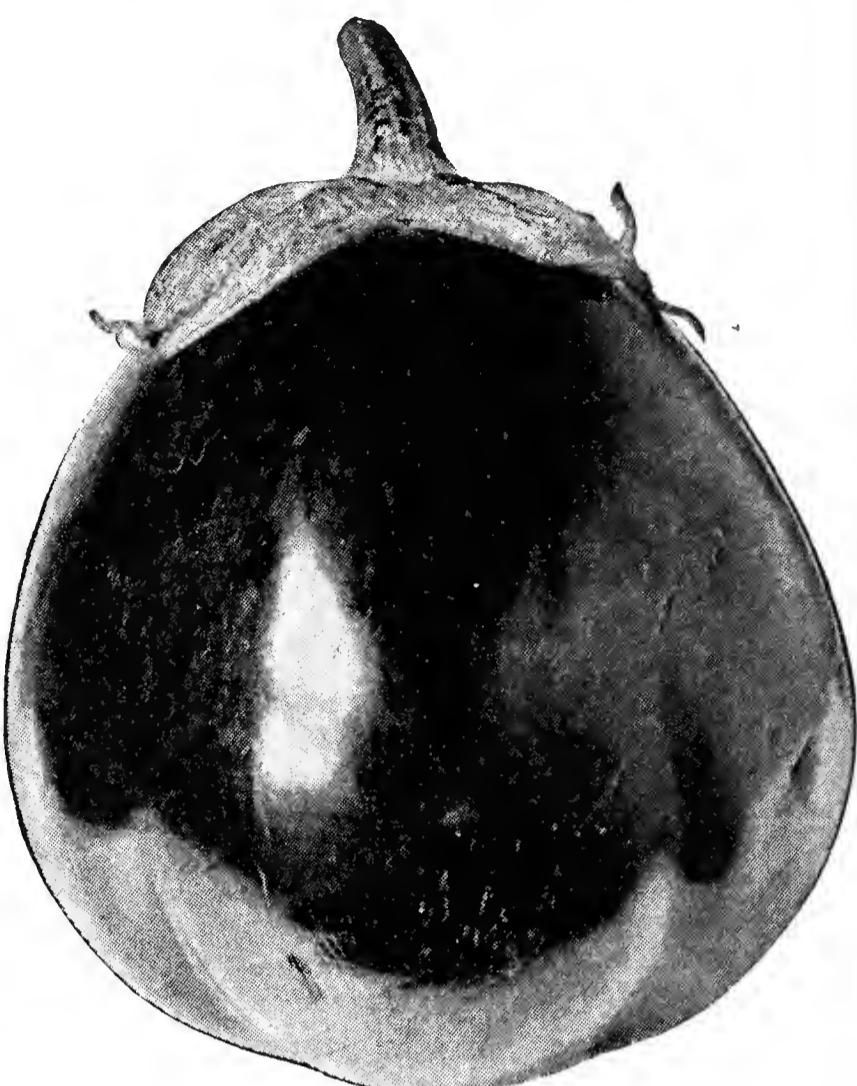
Endive

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart and thin to one foot apart in the row. Sow seed for Fall crop in June or July. When nearly full grown, tie outer leaves together bringing them up over the head for blanching.

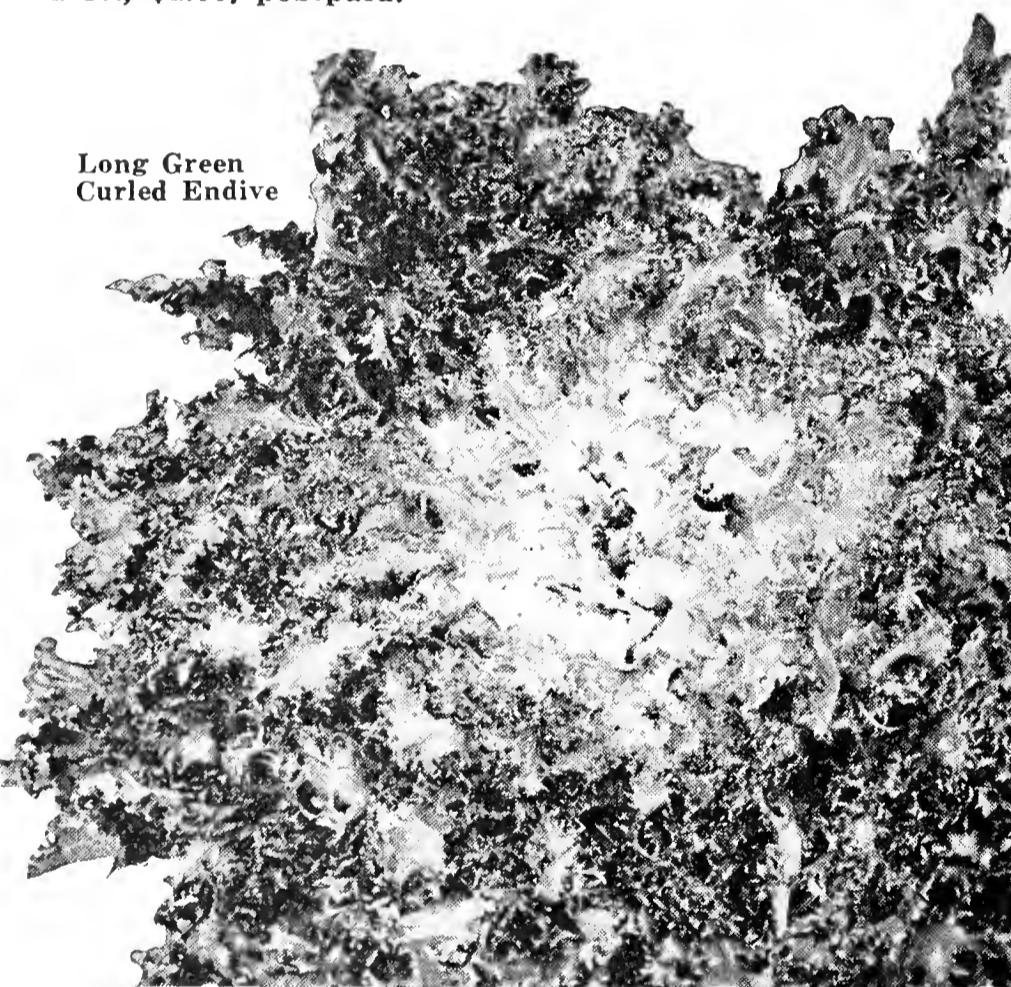
Long Green Curled The most hardy and vigorous sort, has very curly leaves, the mid-rib being white. After blanching, the leaves make a delicious and appetizing salad. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Moss Curled Grows more compact than the green curled and the medium green leaves are finer cut, blanches creamy white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 75 days. One of the best varieties for salads; leaves of upright growth, broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green, with a nearly white midrib. Inner leaves form a fair head which blanches a creamy white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Black Beauty Eggplant

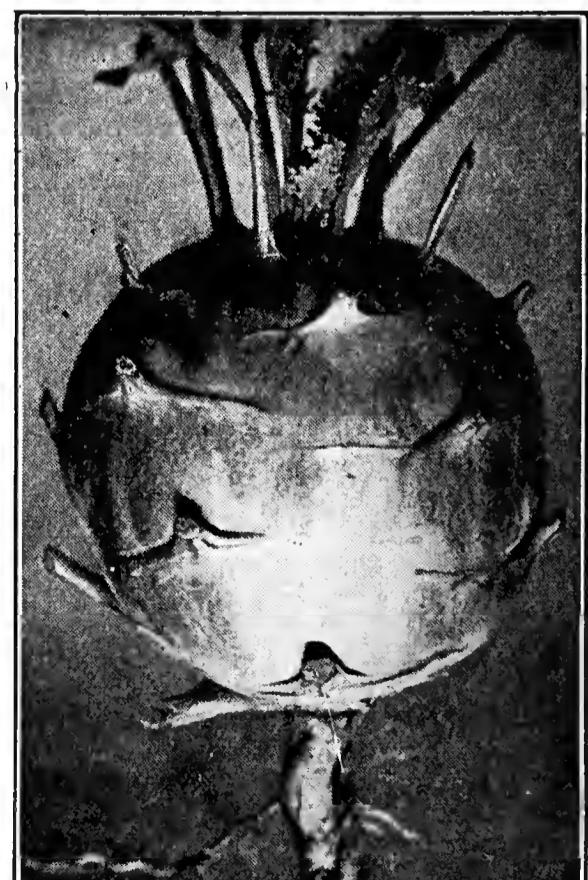


Long Green Curled Endive

Cress or Pepper Grass

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow early in the spring in rich, well prepared soil, in rows about fifteen inches apart. Thin to four inches apart in the row.

Extra Curled (Pepper Grass). A small, curled plant having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad. Should be sown thickly and frequently, covering very lightly as it soon runs to seed. May be cut several times. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



White Vienna Kohl-rabi

Collards

True Georgia Plant two to three feet high, forming a cluster of tender, undulated leaves at the top of its rather long stem; used as greens. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Kohl-rabi—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 200 feet of drill. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, very early in the spring for early crop, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings should be made the latter part of July for fall use. Should be used when young and tender.

Early White Vienna 60 days. Very early, small tops, can be planted close together; best for forcing, or field culture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Leaf Lettuce

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Lettuce requires rich soil to grow best quality. Mix Pulverized Hen Manure well with the soil and sow seed very early in the spring. For leaf lettuce, sow in rows twelve inches apart and do not thin until plants are big enough to use. Head lettuce should be sown in rows twelve inches apart and thinned to eight inches apart in the row.

★Grand Rapids Forcing, Washington Strain

45 days. (Illustrated on outside back cover.) This splendid strain is one of the favorite strains being used by all of the large greenhouse growers, who recommend it as a superior lettuce. It was first produced by plant selection by the honored W. W. Tracy of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Mr. Yonker procured some from Eugene Davis, sent him by Mr. Tracy. Mr. Yonker, by careful plant selection, has kept it up to its original purity. It is absolutely true to type and is more like the original Grand Rapids Forcing as it came from the hands of Eugene Davis. Mr. Yonker is well qualified to continue the breeding of this variety and can be depended upon to keep it up to its present high standard. There are very few, if any, sports. Color a light green; heads very heavy; leaf crisp, tender and curly; quality of the best. We grow our stock seed in the greenhouse and send to one of the best lettuce seed growers on the Coast to grow the seed crop. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

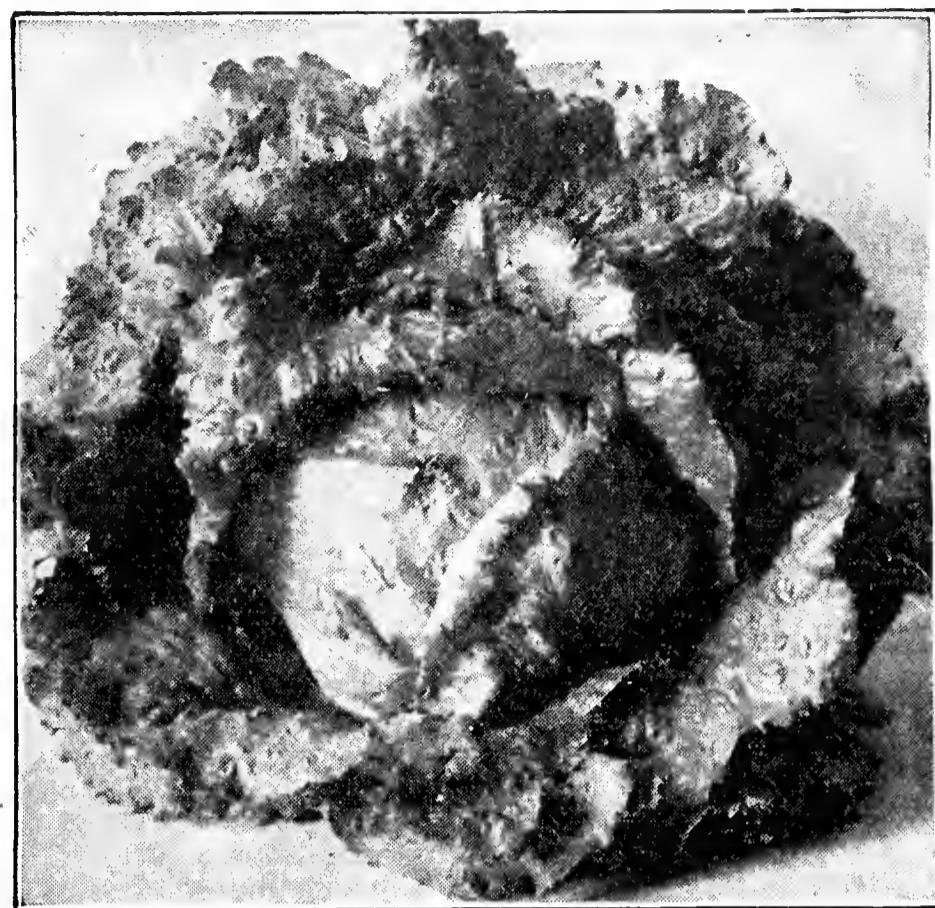
Grand Rapids Forcing, Ohio Strain A n exceptionally good strain of the old type of forcing variety and is especially adapted to mid-winter crop in the greenhouse. The leaf is dark green, of rapid upright growth, and curly. The quality is very desirable and will retain its freshness a long time after being cut. A great favorite in the Ashtabula and Cleveland Lettuce markets. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Tip Burn Resistant Color light green, somewhat like the Washington strain, being used for greenhouse growing where tip burn is visible. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson 40 days. An early loose leaf variety. One of the best sorts for the home garden. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

★Black-Seeded Simpson 40 days. One of the best loose leaf varieties for the home garden or for the market garden, for outdoor sowing. Can be grown all through the season. Very tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Prizehead 45 days. A crisp and tender loose-leaved, non-heading sort, color light brown on a medium green base, quality good. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Imperial No. 152

★Imperial No. 152 New heading variety that is outstanding over other varieties. Resistant to brown blight, and well adapted for early fall planting. The heads are medium sized, hard, and attractive. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Salamander A large, firm head, leaves light green, broad, thick, somewhat crumpled, closely overlapping so that they blanch to a creamy white. Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

All Seasons 80 days. Heads very large, grayish green, leaves rather thick but blanch to a beautiful golden yellow. This variety wants hot weather to head well and is not satisfactory for early spring crop. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hanson 80 days. Forms large, flat head, outer leaves are bright green, inner leaves white, quality good. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

New York or Wonderful 75 days. A large, late globular heading variety, leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled, and the borders frilled; color dark green, quality good. Known in California and the West as "Los Angeles" and shipped to eastern markets under the misleading name of "Iceberg." For an all-season variety it stands unrivaled. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Iceberg 80 days. A large, crisp Lettuce, very tender. Stands hot weather better than most varieties, but has not been grown successfully on our muck, therefore we would recommend the New York or Wonderful. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Romaine or Early White Self-Folding Lettuce 70 days. We consider this the very best strain of the Cos variety. Very uniform in type, and forms a compact, firm head. Color dark green outside and beautifully blanched inside. Very crisp; sweet. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Head Lettuce

Big Boston 76 days. Our Big Boston lettuce seed is grown for us by one of the most careful firms of seed growers in the world. It heads best in cool weather of early spring and late fall. We do not recommend it for the hot summer months. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Boston 70 days. Has a fine, large, solid head and light green outer leaves, but does not have the brown edges. A tightly folded heart that blanches to a bright, creamy yellow shade. It is sweet and crisp. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Unrivaled or Green Leaved Big Boston Unrivaled heads better in hot weather than Big Boston, which it resembles, but without the red tinge. The heads are firm and of high quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00 postpaid.

Leek

American Flag Stem about ten inches long by two inches thick. A strong, vigorous plant with mild flavor. One of the best sorts for the market garden. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

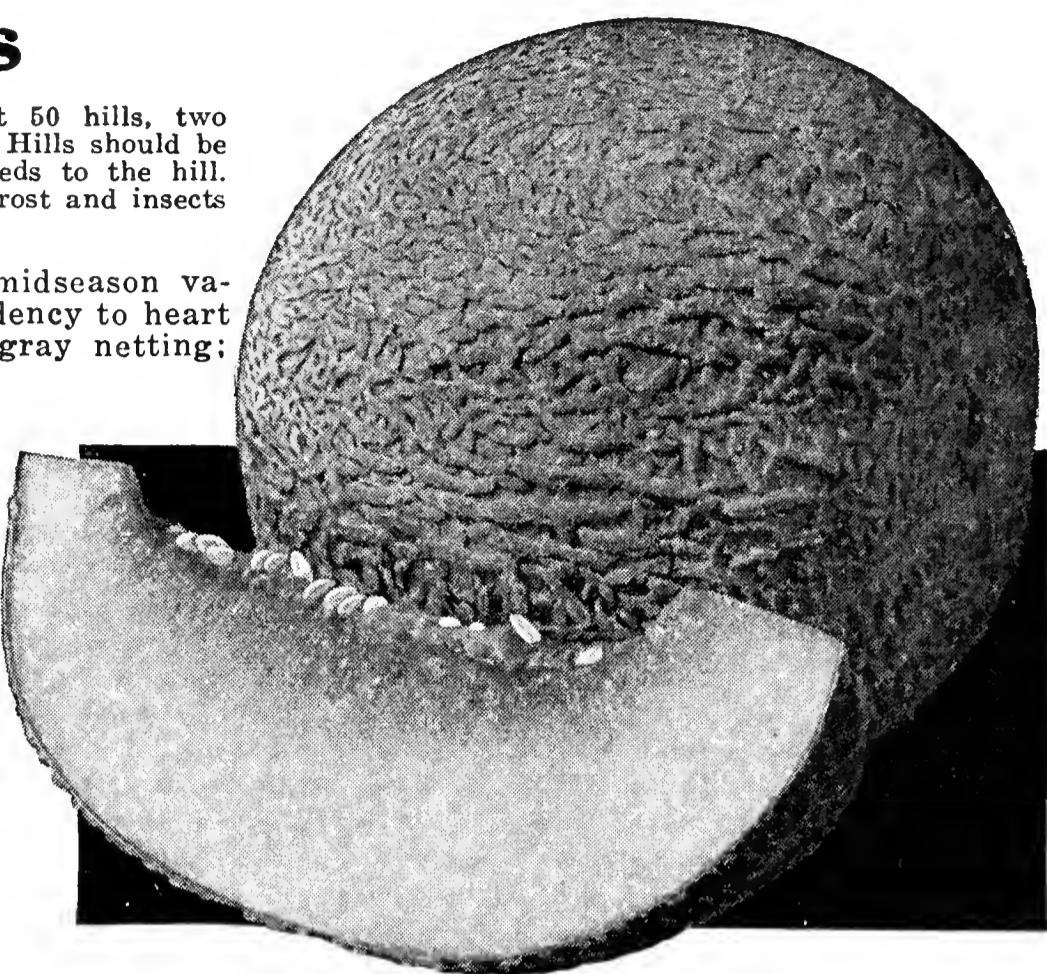
Muskmelons

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds an acre. Melons do best in a rich, sandy soil. Hills should be from four to six feet apart. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill. Cover seeds with an inch of soil. When danger from frost and insects is past, thin to four good plants to the hill.

★Hearts of Gold 88 days. A splendid small, midseason variety, fruit round, with a tendency to heart shape, lightly ribbed and covered with a fine gray netting; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of high quality; a good shipping Melon. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

★Honey Rock 80 days. One of the most prolific varieties grown. The fruit is round, slightly flattened at the ends, of medium size and distinctly netted. The flesh is soft pink with a greenish tint. The rind is hard and the flesh so firm that it is an excellent shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

Extra Early Osage 87 days. A very fine Melon of the Osage type. Seed cavity very small. Flesh deep, rich yellow color, very sweet and delicious. At least one week earlier than the Osage Melon, smaller, vine prolific. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Honey Rock Muskmelon

Extra Early Knight 95 days. The earliest high quality Melon and especially adapted for growing in the far North. A medium sized variety with oblong fruit distinctly ribbed and well covered with a close gray netting; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity; flesh fairly thick, exceedingly sweet and of a bright green color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Honey Dew 110 days. Fruit large, surface smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting, flesh light emerald-green, thick, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness found in no other Melon. Is an excellent shipping and keeping sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Osage 92 days. A rather large, oval Melon of very superior quality, fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

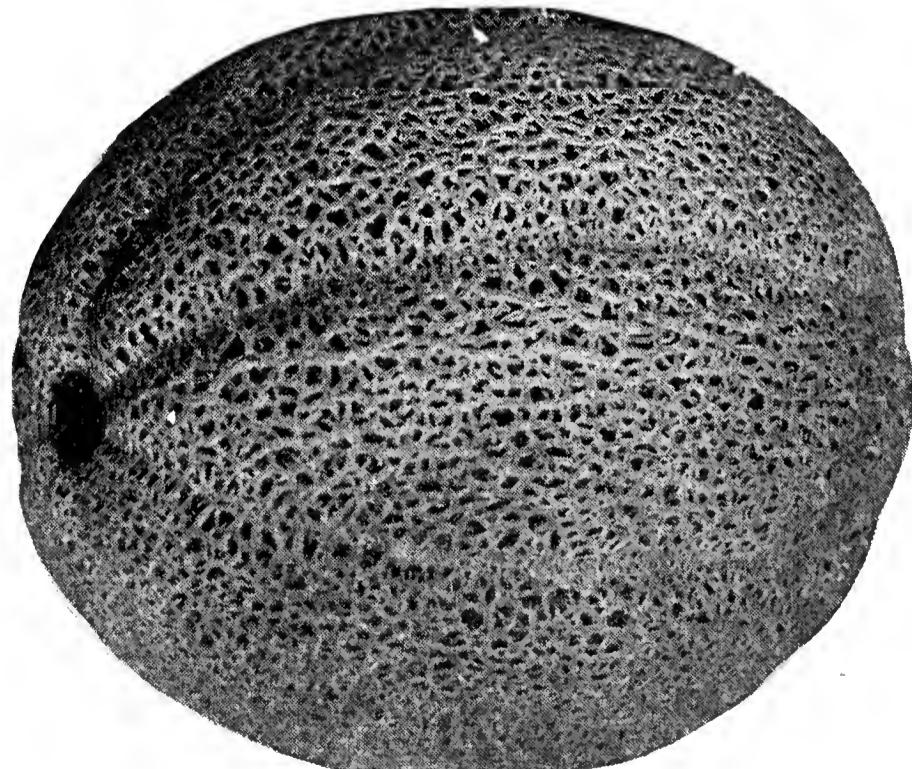


Hearts of Gold

Bender Surprise 90 days. A new yellow-fleshed Melon, becoming very popular in the East. A splendid keeper and shipper. Melon is large, netted, flesh very deep, sweet and delicious. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Growers Golden Osage 90 days. A new deep yellow variety, oval and medium sized. A very attractive Melon. Seed stock is grown under our own supervision. A real treat for the market gardener. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Hale's Best Muskmelon Has become one of the most popular melons for the home and market garden trade. It is fairly early, a good shipper, oval in shape, averaging 5 inches in diameter and 7 to 9 inches long with heavy netting, and fairly prominent ribs. The flesh is a rich deep salmon color with a very fine flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20, postpaid.



Hale's Best

Selected Varieties of Watermelon

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 30 hills, about four pounds per acre. Watermelons want rich, sandy soil. Cultural directions the same as for Musk-melons, except the hills should be eight feet apart.

Cole's Early 80 days. One of the earliest Melons; small, seldom more than 12 inches long. Flesh red and sweet; rind thin and brittle. Not a good shipper, but good for home garden and early market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

Irish Grey Main Crop. 90 days. Especially valuable for distant shipping. Fruit large, oblong, uniform, light grayish green. Rind extremely hard. Flesh bright red. Good quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Tom Watson 92 days. Produces Melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Flesh deep red and very crisp; melting and of exquisite flavor. Good shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

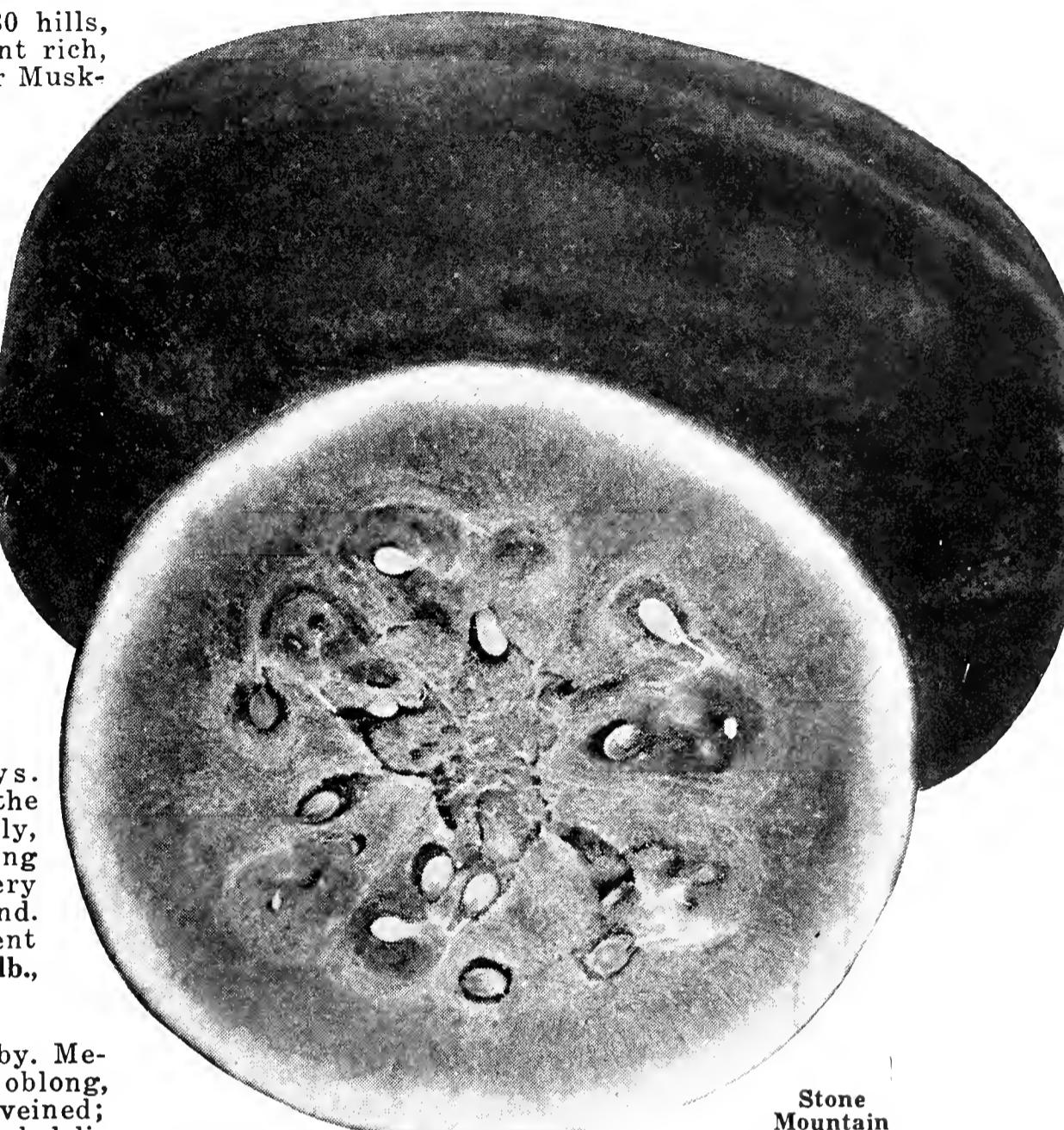
★Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo 105 days. One of the sweetest melons on the market; medium early, long, averaging 18 to 20 inches, slightly tapering to the stem end. Rind very dark green, flesh very bright rich red and ripens nearly to the rind. Too tender for a shipping Melon, but excellent for market and home garden. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Peerless or Ice Cream 85 days. An old standby. Medium early; fruit oblong, large size; rind light green, mottled and veined; flesh scarlet, solid to center, sweet, melting and delicious. Not a good shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

Sweetheart A medium early variety growing to a large size; a heavy, round to oblong form with rather thick, tough rind and a good shipper. Color very light green, flesh bright red with black seeds. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Citron, Red Seeded 90 days. The old well known red-seeded preserving Melon. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

Stone Mountain This variety combines extra large size with earliness. It is nearly round in shape, pleasingly green in color and unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Fruits weigh from 60 to 80 pounds in the South, and the 95 days required for maturity make it easily possible to grow correspondingly large fruits in the North. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Stone
Mountain
Watermelon

Dixie Queen A new variety, for the market and the home garden. Excellent quality, fruit nearly round, with light and dark green stripes, growing to a good size. Rind thin, but tough—flesh bright scarlet, solid, of fine texture. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Klondike A melon of good quality. Exceptionally sweet and fine flavor. Flesh is deep red and brittle, fruit oblong. A very good yielder, fairly early and has given satisfaction in the North for the market and home garden. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mustard

Southern Giant Curled 30 days. Plant vigorous and hardy, upright spreading growth, leaves large, green tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Fordhook Fancy 30 days. A vigorous growing mild variety, leaves dark green, beautifully curled and fringed. Fine for salads and garnishing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Okra or Gumbo

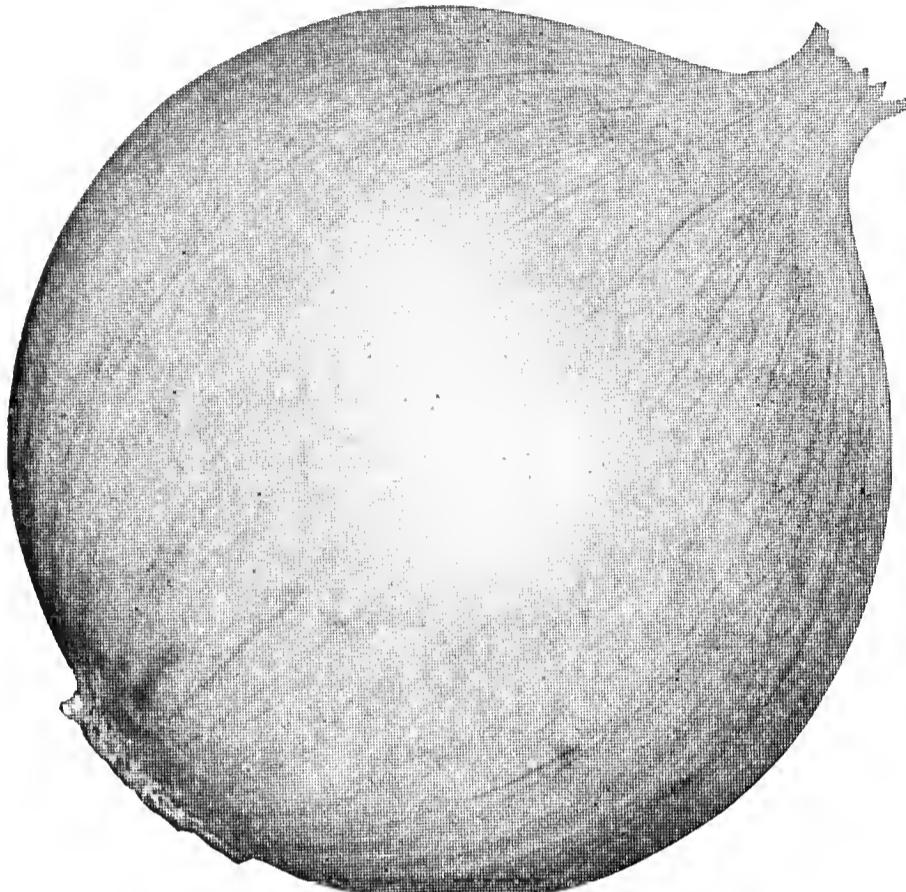
White Velvet 50 days. Plants 3½ feet high, pods white, long, smooth and tender; early and productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.



Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo

Choice Onion Seed

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; about four pounds to the acre. Onions for the market are generally grown on muck land in Michigan, but may be grown for home use on any rich, loamy soil. They appreciate plenty of fertilizer on muck; the market growers apply heavily about a 2-8-16 fertilizer. Drill in rows about a foot apart.



"Brigham Strain"

★**Extra Early Yellow Globe** Excellent semi-globe shaped and is a good yielder. It ripens well, and under normal conditions the bulbs are ready for market 10 days ahead of the Southport Yellow Globe. The color is a rich deep yellow and it can be kept in storage for a limited time. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

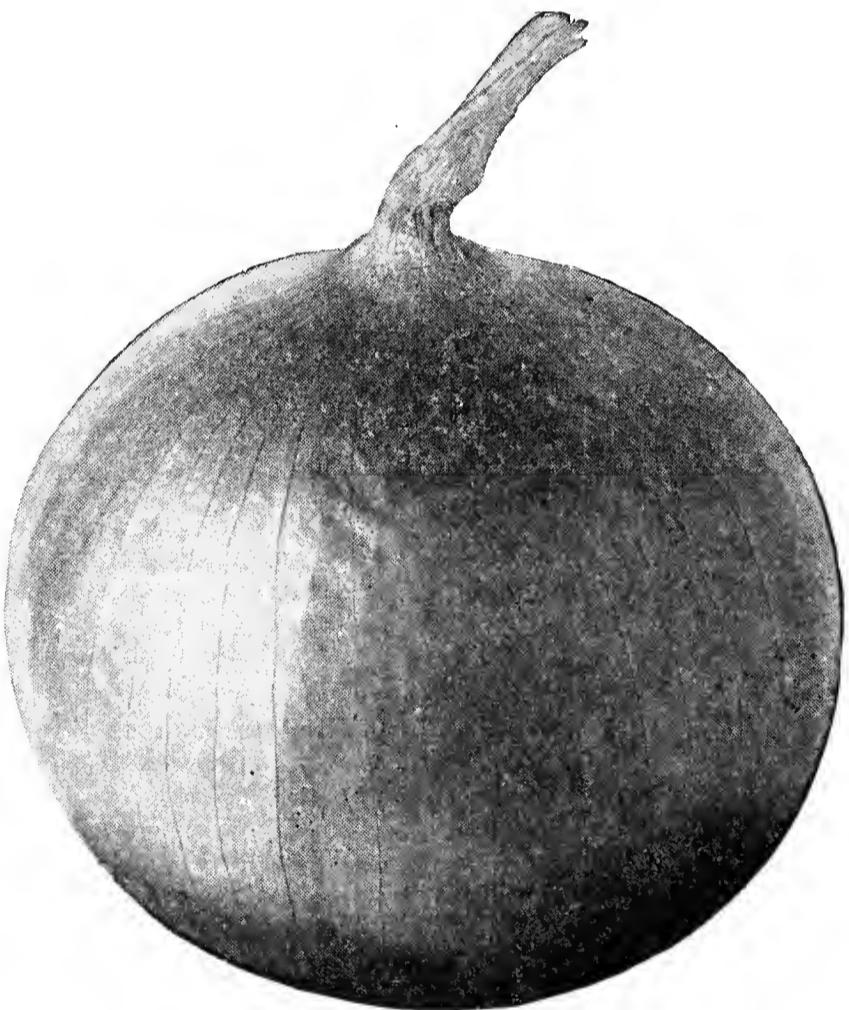


Extra Early Yellow Globe

★ "BRIGHAM STRAIN" The Long Keeping Onion

110 days. The seed stock for this fine strain of Onion seed is grown under our own supervision. The bulbs used are very carefully selected to insure our users that this variety is pure. Bulbs are selected for type and quality, and produce larger Onions with a vigorous growth. Onions grown from our seed stock are very good keepers, globe shaped with a rich golden color, as shown on inside back cover. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

★**Southport Yellow Globe** 110 days. This Onion is our yellow market variety. It is very uniform as to size. A good yielder, and recommended for its keeping qualities in storage. A handsome yellow globe variety. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Southport Yellow Globe

Sweet Spanish Growers Strain. The largest yielder of the yellow Onions, averaging 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The best and not susceptible to the attack of thrip. Good keeper and shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Michigan Yellow Globe 110 days. The best of the Yellow Globe varieties. The skin is bright, glossy, orange-yellow, and the flesh is white, and fine grained. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and shape, and being firm and hard possess fine keeping and shipping qualities. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

★**Southport Red Globe** 120 days. Same shape as the Southport Yellow but color purplish red. A good keeper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ONION SEEDS—Continued

Prizetaker or Mammoth Yellow Spanish 100 days. Very large, and nearly round, light straw color, very mild and sweet. Late. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield 100 days. One of the oldest and best known American types, large, rather flat, deep purplish red. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers 110 days. A very popular dependable variety. Is an exceptional keeper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Japanese Long Bunching Onion A new perennial bunching Onion which does not form a bulb. It is early and vigorous and with a little protection will stand all winter. Owing to its quality and fine appearance, it makes an attractive bunch that is a money maker for the market gardeners. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

★Southport White Globe 120 days. Same type as Southport Yellow Globe, with a thin delicate skin of pure paper whiteness, but two weeks earlier and exceedingly mild. It usually commands the highest price on the market. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

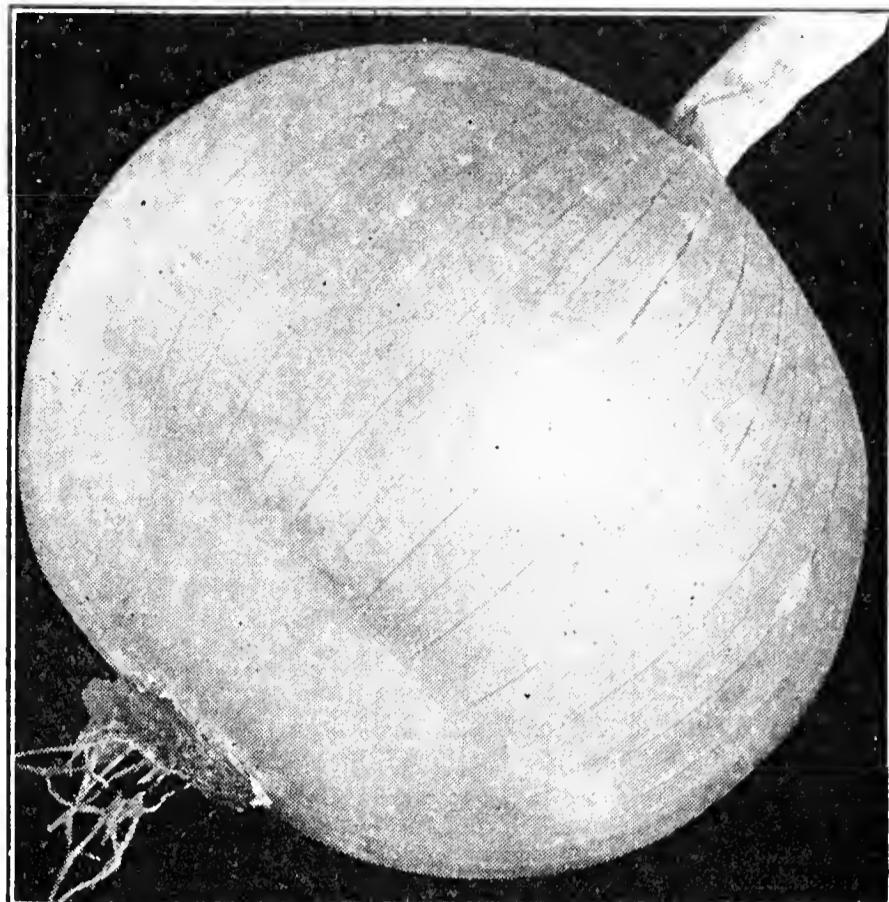
White Barletta 65 days. One of the earliest, handsomest and smallest of the white pickling Onions. Makes a good bunching sort. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Welsh 100 days. While it forms no bulbs it is one of the best for bunching as green Onions. Very hardy. The white shoots make a rapid growth and are ready for market ahead of those from sets. Mild and delicate in flavor. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin 95 days. An early flat white Onion of mild flavor. Used mostly to grow sets. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Onion Sets

We can supply the Silverskin sets, Ebenezer or Japanese sets as well as Egyptian or Perennial Top Sets. Write for prices.



Southport White Globe

Parsley



Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Seed germinates very slowly. Sow thickly in rows about 15 inches apart, and thin to four or five inches apart in the row.

Champion Moss Curled Has the appearance of finely curled moss; hardy, slow to run to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Triple Curled Plant handsome, beautifully curled and rapid grower. Will produce a large crop. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Hamburg Rooted Grown for the root which resembles a parsnip in shape and color. Foliage very much like plain parsley. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Parsnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds per acre. Sow in April or May. Parsnips require a long season to mature. Sow thickly, thin as for Carrots. Seed does not germinate well unless conditions are just right.

Hollow Crown Thick shoulder. This variety is more generally grown than any other sort; roots smooth, tender and sugary. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Long Smooth Dutch or Sugar Roots very long, slim, much sweeter than the Hollow Crown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.

Short Thick A fine bunch vegetable, tops one-half size of Hollow Crown. Short, thick roots, free from strings, flavor much more delicate than other varieties of Parsnips. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown and reaches maturity in 100 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, prepaid.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Garden Peas

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; about 56 pounds per acre. Peas do best on rich, sandy loam that has been well manured the previous season. Plant smooth, early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. The wrinkled varieties are liable to rot if the soil is cold and wet, and should be planted later.

Dark Podded Sutton's Excelsior 58 days. An excellent extra early, dwarf variety of highest quality. Height 14 inches, foliage dark green. Vine stout and healthy. Pods 3½ inches long, straight, round and square ended, containing six to eight large, dark green peas. Exceedingly productive. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Little Gem 58 days. A second early, hardy variety. Prolific, bearing pods on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods medium length, round, and well filled to the end. Height of vine about fifteen inches. Seed green, wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Little Marvel 60 days. One of the most prolific of the second early sorts. Pods long, 3 to 4 inches, well filled with deliciously sweet peas. Vines about 15 inches in height. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Alaska 57 days. A small, smooth blue Pea, and one of the earliest. Grown largely by canners and market gardeners for early crop. Vines about two feet in height, pods small, but well filled. Can nearly all be harvested at one picking. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs. (1 pk.), \$1.75; 60 lbs. (1 bu.), \$6.00.

★ Alderman 72 days. A little later than the Telephone. Vines about four feet in height; very heavy foliage. One of the most productive sorts. Pods long, dark green, well filled; seed wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

★ Dwarf Telephone A splendid main crop Pea, coming between the Telephone and Stratagem. Of the Stratagem type, but a heavier yielder. Height 2½ feet. Foliage very heavy, sturdy and dark green. Pods 4½ inches long, dark green, broad, straight and pointed, containing nine large, medium dark green peas of the best quality. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

★ World's Record 58 days. A new variety on the order of Gradus, being slightly earlier, more productive and true to a fixed type. Grows about 2 feet in height, with large, dark green pods nearly 4 inches in length, broad, pointed and always well filled with large, sweet peas of splendid quality. An excellent, profitable sort for home or market garden. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

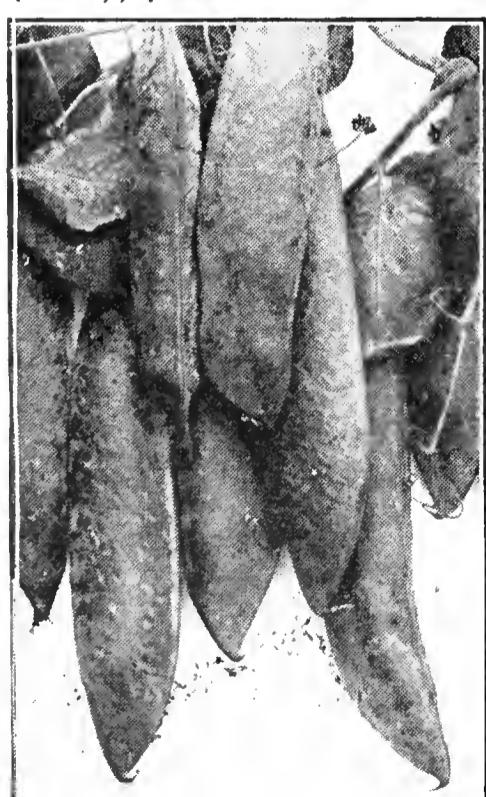
★ Improved Laxtonian or Hundredfold 62 days. The best of the Laxtonian type. Second early. A little earlier than the Gradus. Vine 16 inches high, sturdy, dark green and productive; pods dark green, four inches broad, containing eight large peas of excellent quality. The best second early, big-podded sort. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

American Wonder

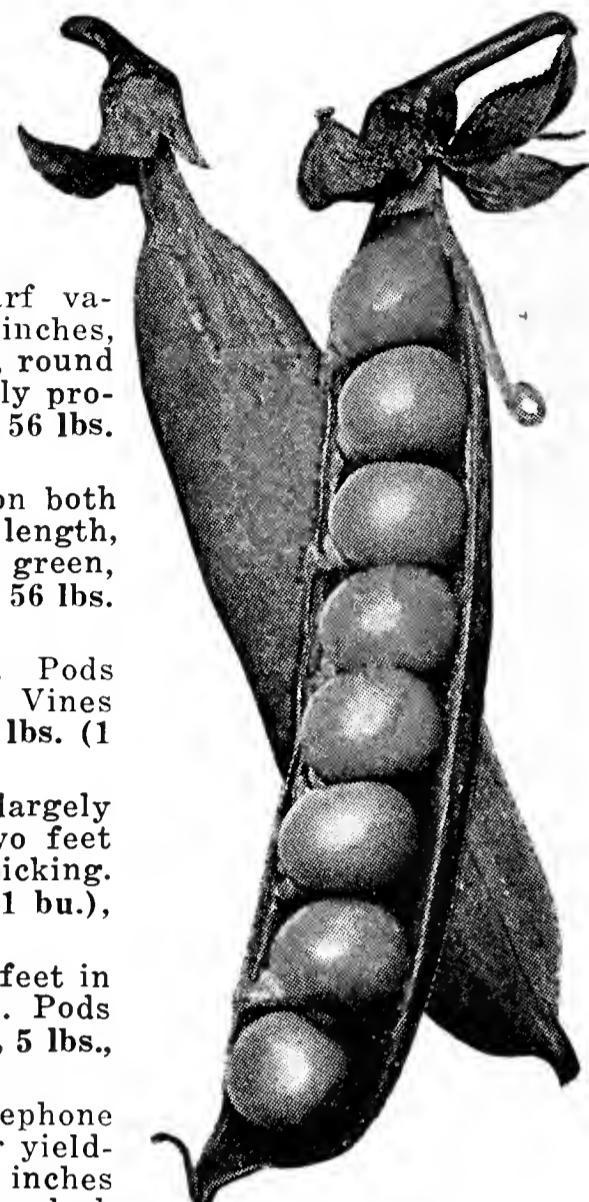
60 days. One of the earliest and sweetest wrinkled Peas. Vines very dwarf and productive. Pods small, but well filled. The most delicious Pea for the home garden. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Champion of England

80 days. Vines 4 to 5 feet in height, productive. Pods 2 to 3 inches long, broad and well filled. Peas medium size, of unsurpassed sweetness. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.



Little Marvel Peas



Improved Laxtonian or Hundredfold

★ Thomas Laxton 62 days. One of the best second early sorts for the market gardeners. Vines of same height as the Gradus, but a little earlier, more hardy and productive. Pods long, blunt-ended and well filled with large peas. Peas wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Telephone 72 days. A standard high quality, large-podded Pea, for main crop; productive; height 4½ feet. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods 4½ inches long, medium green, straight, broad and pointed, well filled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Edible Pod Sugar Peas

The pods of the two varieties listed below are cooked with the peas. They have a high sugar content and make a delicious dish, and once tried, they will be regularly grown.

Dwarf Gray Sugar 62 days. A dwarf, edible pod variety. Vines about two feet high. Cook pods like string beans. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

Melting Sugar, or Edible Pod 70 days. A tall variety, bearing large, flat, brittle pods. These are sweet and are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. It is a delicious vegetable and should be better known and more generally used. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.25; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$8.00.

The nationally known GRAND RAPIDS FORCING VARIETIES—Cucumber page 13, Lettuce page 15, Radish page 22, Tomato page 26. Include some of these seeds in your order and join the thousands of satisfied customers.



California
Wonder
Pepper

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; about 7,000 plants for an acre. Sow seed in hotbeds from February to April; transplant to open ground when all danger from frost is past, in rows about three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Seed can be sown in the open ground late in May, and thinned as above. Cover seed about half an inch.

★ **California Wonder** Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. Vigorous growing plants, blocky fruit 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. When fully matured, it has a waxed appearance. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Harris' Earliest The earliest large pepper grown. Plant dwarf, compact in habit of growth. Most prolific. Peppers bell-shaped, about 4 inches long. They produce an enormous crop of fruits, which are perfectly mild and sweet. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Chinese Giant Mammoth fruits 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Flesh thick, tender, mild and sweet. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Harris' Early Giant The earliest and most prolific of all large Peppers. Slightly later than Harris' Earliest, is of dwarf, compact growth, bearing as many as 12 pendent fruits on a single plant. Fruit scarlet, measuring 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; 3-lobed, mild and sweet. A profitable Pepper for the market. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

★ **King of the North** A late introduction and a winner, similar in type to Ruby King, but decidedly earlier. The plant is of medium size and prolific. The fruit is long, moderately slender, tapering to three or four points. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Pimento A rather late, very thick-fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson variety; much used for salads. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne Pendent fruits about five inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter at the base, often curved and twisted; bright red, hot and pungent. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Bull Nose or Large Bell Large, bell-shaped, thick-fleshed fruit. Good for Mango pickles. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

World Beater The most prolific large Pepper. Fruit very large, about five inches long. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. Pepper tapering and of a bright ruby color when ripe and very attractive. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Ruby King One of the most profitable and satisfactory varieties for the home or market garden; plants are early, productive and of dwarf compact, upright growth; fruits pendent, often 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick, tapering and of a bright ruby-red color; flesh is thick, mild and sweet. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Red Chili Small, red, cone-shaped. Very hot and prolific. Used for seasoning. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Pumpkins

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed for 20 hills. About 3 pounds per acre. Usually grown in cornfields, but can be grown as a separate crop. Seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, after soil gets warm. Cultivate often until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins after leaves die, leaving three to four inches of stem attached to fruit. Store in a dry place, and do not bruise.

★ **Connecticut Field** 120 days. Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding; also makes good pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths 120 days. The giant among pumpkins. Often grows two feet or more in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Sugar Pie** 120 days. Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed. Skin and flesh deep orange-yellow. Flesh very thick and of high quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Winter Luxury 100 days. Round, medium in size, with a golden yellow skin closely netted like a netted muskmelon; sweet and finely flavored and an exceptionally good keeper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Golden Oblong One of the best pie and canning Pumpkins. Oblong in shape, averaging about twenty by ten inches. Skin golden yellow and very tough, making an excellent keeper. Flesh very thick, yellow and of fine quality and never stringy. Heavy yielder with fruit solid and heavy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Japanese Pie 115 days. A large crook-necked sort. Skin green, striped yellow. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ Recommended by the Michigan State College.



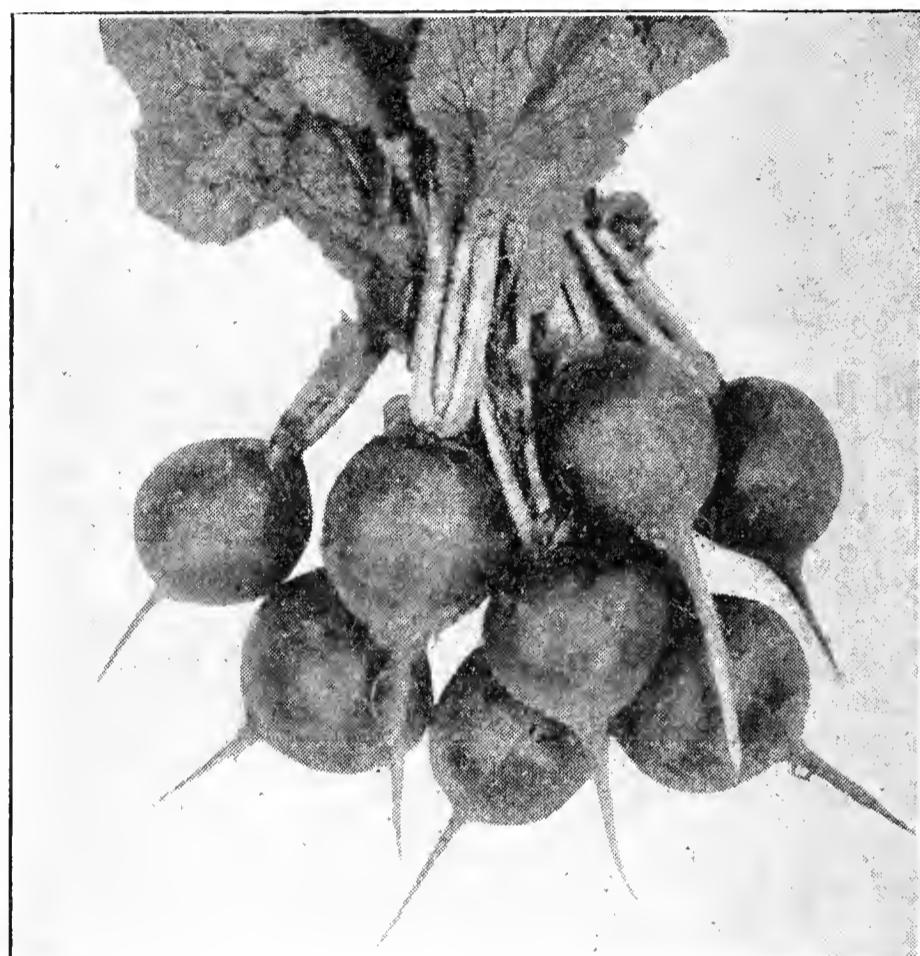
Sugar or Pie



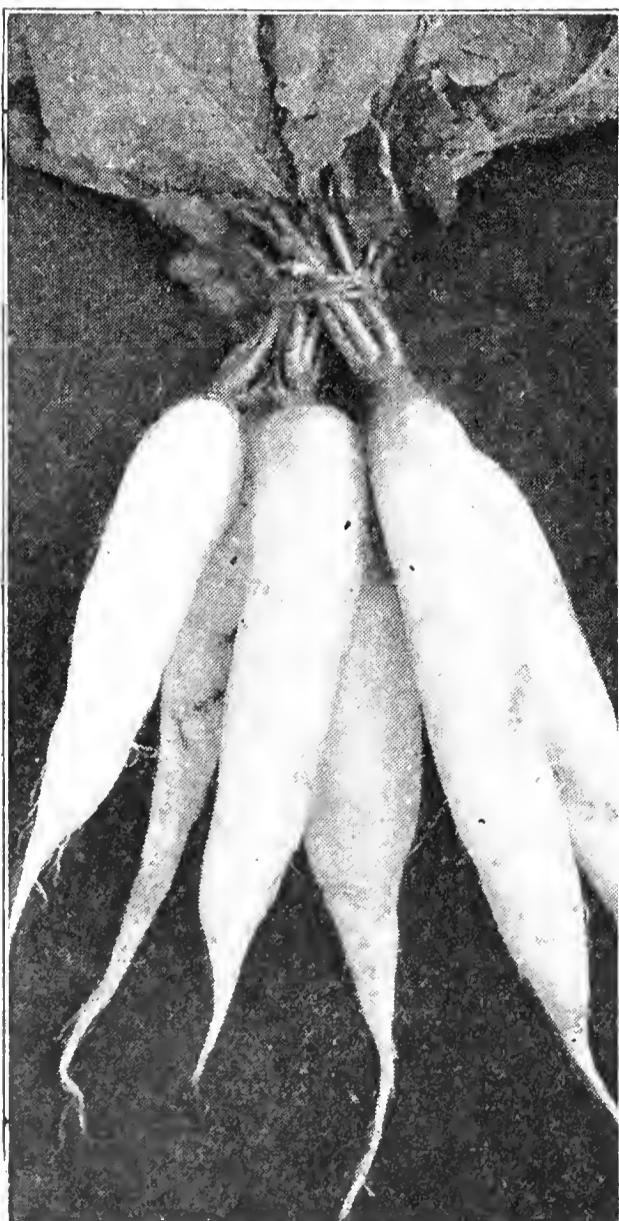
Grand Rapids Forcing Radish

★**Grand Rapids Forcing** 20 days. New, improved. The best greenhouse variety and the earliest of the Scarlet Globe type, but superior in every way for greenhouse forcing. When properly grown it is the most handsome and best forcing sort with the shortest top and the Radishes are ready to pull before you realize it on this account. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid; 10-lb. lot, 65c per lb., not postpaid. If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

The Grand Rapids Forcing Varieties are nationally known. Turn to the others: Lettuce is described on page 15; Tomato on page 26; and Cucumber on page 13; also the inside front cover.



Early Scarlet Globe



White Icicle

★**Early Scarlet Globe** 20 days. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this grand variety, which has been tested by having crops grown both in greenhouses and outdoors. Our new stock will not be sold until it is tested. It is one of the earliest forcing radishes, and does equally as well for outdoor culture. Roots are globe-shaped, of fair size, not apt to be pithy small tops crisp and tender color bright scarlet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 50c per lb. If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

Crimson Giant 28 days. Larger than any other extra early variety but does not become pithy. Crimson-carmine, turnip shaped, flesh firm, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

French Breakfast 20 days. Of oblong shape, small, quick growing, color rose-scarlet, with small white tip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped 30 days. Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip at the bottom. Very early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

★**Icicle** 25 days. One of the earliest long varieties, white throughout. Very crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

White Globe 18 days. One of the best of the white varieties, either for forcing or outdoor culture; more round than turnip-shaped; intermediate in size, always crisp, fine grained and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Cooper's Sparkler 20 days. White tip, quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tip as to size and time of maturity, only the Sparkler is more round or ball-shaped, and the white extends farther up the radish, making a more attractive bulb. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

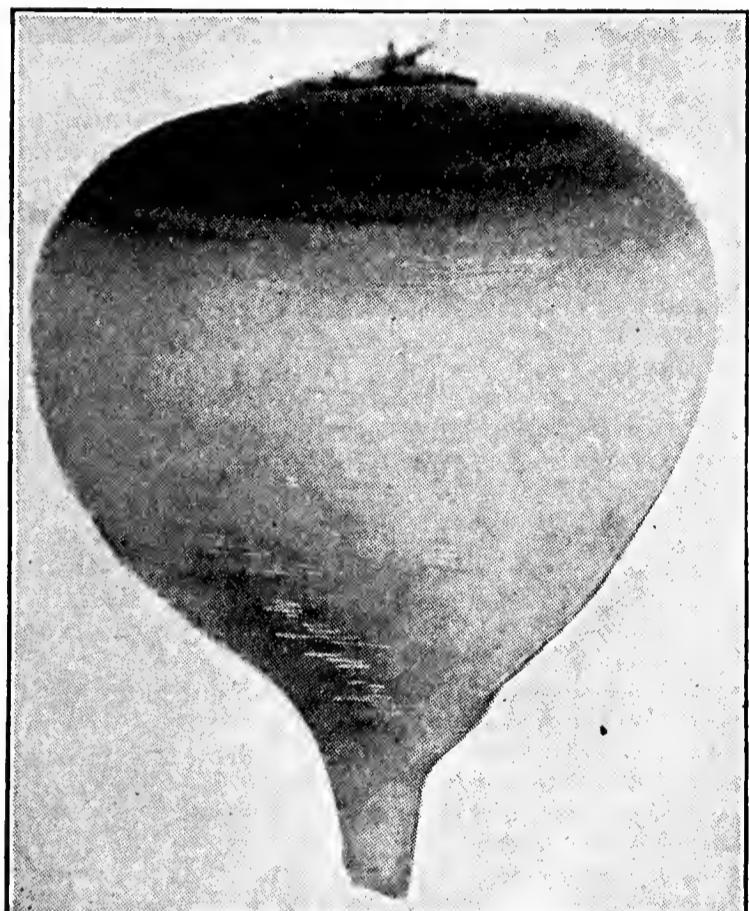
The Best Winter Radishes

White Winter (Celestial). 55 days. Roots six to eight inches long, thick, cylindrical and smooth, with a beautiful white skin and flesh, the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

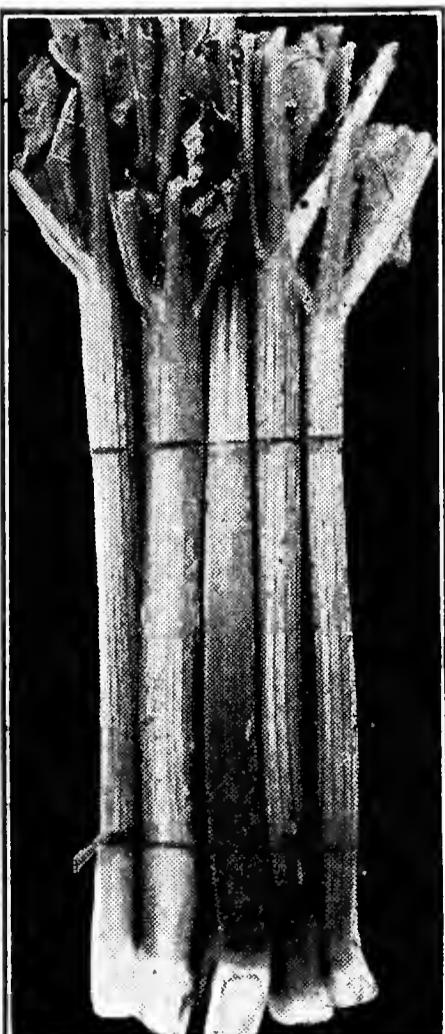
Chinese Rose Winter 55 days. Roots four or five inches long, blunt at both ends, about two inches thick. Skin smooth and bright, deep rose color. Flesh white and crisp. One of the best winter sorts. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish One of the latest and hardiest varieties for Winter use; roots eight to nine inches long, two to three inches in diameter, and nearly black in color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish 58 days. Round, three to four inches in diameter. Skin almost black; flesh white, crisp and pungent. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.



American Purple Top Rutabaga



Rhubarb

Rutabagas

Mature in 100 days.

American Purple Top A hardy, productive variety with small neck; roots large, globe-shaped, with small tap roots, bright yellow in color with purple top, solid, tender and sweet. Our strain is the best available. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

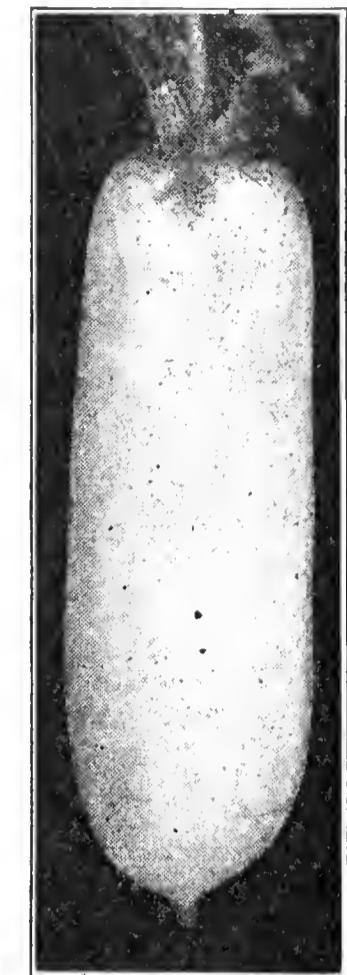
Long Island, Improved Grows large, top-shaped; purple top, flesh yellow. Used for stock feeding or table use where a large Rutabaga is wanted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Canadian Gem Golden yellow variety, globular shaped with small tap root. A very solid variety, tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

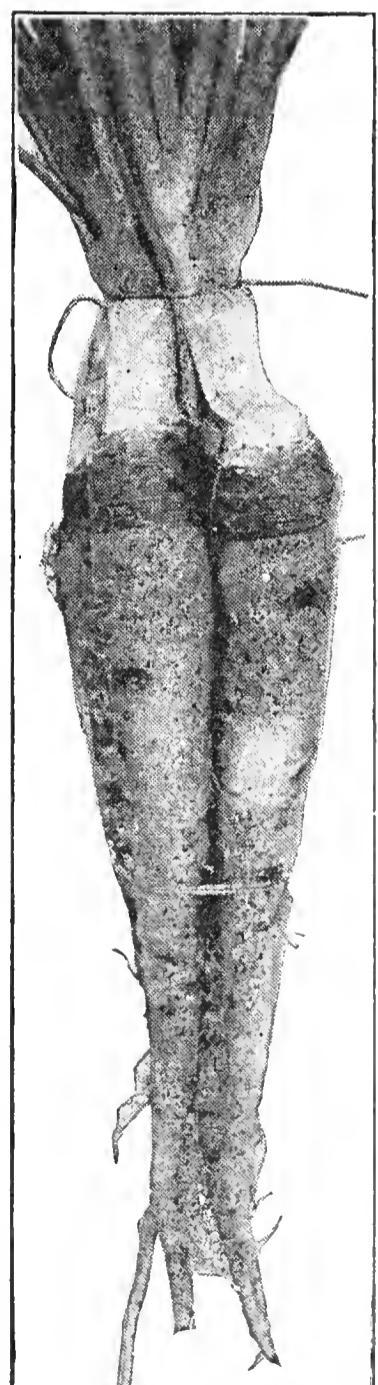
Rhubarb

Victoria One of the best market sorts; stalks a beautiful red. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster



Celestial
White Winter



Salsify

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 75 feet of drill; five or six pounds to the acre. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. Thin to four or five inches apart. Like parsnips, they may be left in the ground all Winter and dug as soon as the ground is thawed.

Mammoth Sandwich Island A splendid variety producing large, thick, tapering white roots, very uniform, mild and delicious in flavor. A popular sort with the market gardeners. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

NITRAGIN		INOCULATOR PRICES	
		When Ordering, Always Specify Name of Seed	
ALFALFA, all CLOVERS		LESPEDEZA	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. ea.....	.33	1 bu. ea.....	.30
1 bu. ea.....	.50	2 bu. ea.....	.50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. ea.....	1.00	5 bu. ea.....	1.00
VETCH, AUSTRIAN PEAS, CANADIAN PEAS, BEANS		PEANUTS, SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, LIMA BEANS	
$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. ea.....	.25	1 bu. ea.....	.30
1 bu. ea.....	.40	2 bu. ea.....	.50
$1\frac{1}{3}$ bu. ea.....	.60	5 bu. ea.....	1.00
5 bu. ea.....	1.70	10 bu. ea.....	1.60
$12\frac{1}{2}$ bu. ea.....	4.00	25 bu. ea.....	3.00
**100 lb. & 12 1/2 bu. size, packed only for Vetch & Peas		*25 bu. size packed only for Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Peanuts	
NITRAGIN GARDEN SIZE for Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupines. Enough for 4 lbs. seed.			
Retail Price.....		10c each.	

Spinach

Improved Varieties

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; eight to ten pounds per acre. Sow early for spring crop; in August for fall use; and if sown from the middle to last of September, and protected during the winter with a light covering of straw, it will be ready for use very early in the spring.

★Long Standing Bloomsdale 45 days. It is early and hardy and a decided improvement on the old strain. Will stand ten to fourteen days before bolting to seed; has a heavier leaf texture, more crumpled or savoyed, and will also resist the heat much better. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

Resisto A new Spinach with the growing characteristics of King of Denmark, and with better long-standing qualities than Bloomsdale. The leaves are not flat and smooth, but somewhat savoyed and a dark green color. Besides it has remarkable resistance against disease and heat. Sow it and grow it as this description does not do justice to this fine strain. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

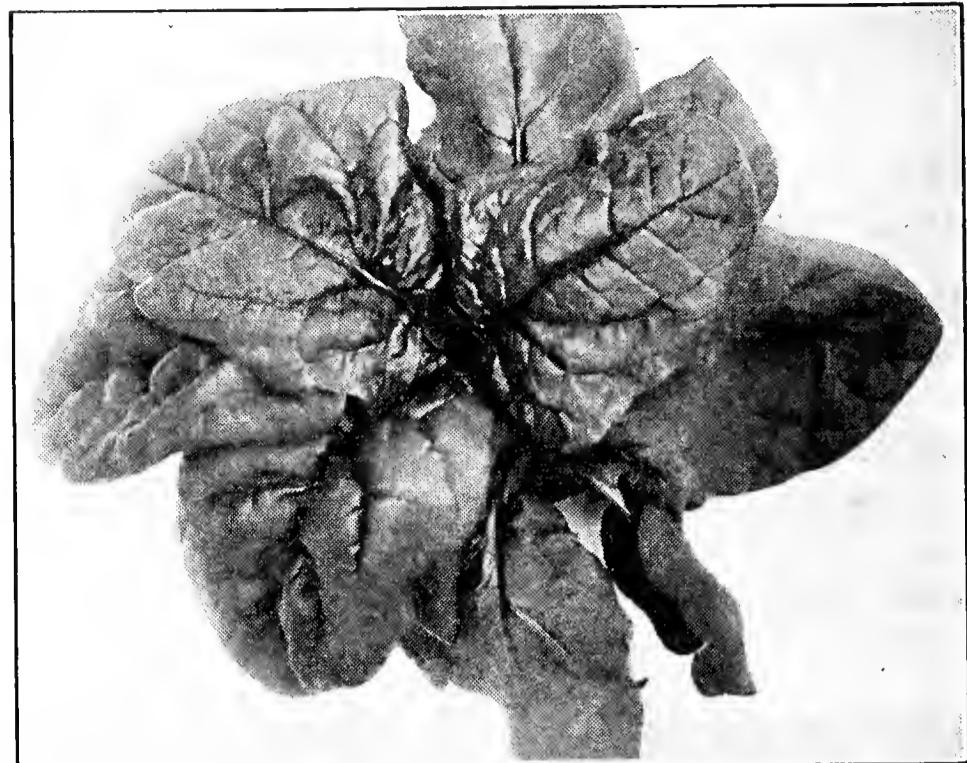


New Savoy Dark Green

Giant Nobel 43 days. Similar to Thick Leaf. An erect, vigorous growing, long standing Spinach, slow to run to seed. Leaves large, unusually broad firm and thick, with a rounded top. Smooth, medium green in color and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all long standing types for those who do not favor a Savoy leaf. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

Virginia Savoy Blight-Resistant Spinach 35 days. Virginia Savoy is characterized by the large leaves and general Flanders type of growth. The low-growing, wide-spreading habit makes it most desirable for winter Spinach. Plants of this type attain a very large size in late fall and carry well into early spring. A single plant often weighs more than a pound. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

Victoria 50 days. Makes a flat rosette with very short stems. The leaves are large, thick and wrinkled, blunt or rounded, and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well; slow to go to seed. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75.



Giant Nobel Spinach

Round Summer Thick Leaved 45 days. An old standard. Grand Rapids growers use this variety very largely for main crop for spring, summer and fall. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

★King of Denmark Spinach 48 days. A standard variety for market gardeners, for spring planting. It will stand longer than any other variety before going to seed. Leaves large, rounded, and somewhat blistered. Color very deep green. Heavy yielder and excellent quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

New Zealand 60 days. Entirely distinct from the other varieties; plant tall and spreading, leaves medium green, rather small and pointed, grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions. Prickly seeded. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

Princess Juliana 50 days. It is said to be the most thoroughbred type of long standing Spinach ever introduced. In form it is a dense, compact rosette with very short petioles the leaves are large and rounded, thick in texture, very much blistered and crumpled and of an intense, very dark green color; will hold up well in shipping and is slow to run to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

New Savoy Dark Green A very dark green extra curled, Savoy type, of compact habit. It is more long standing than Bloomsdale Long Standing, of a superior color and in our opinion, the best type of Savoy Spinach existent. Given special mention in "All America Selections." Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.25.



Long Standing Bloomsdale

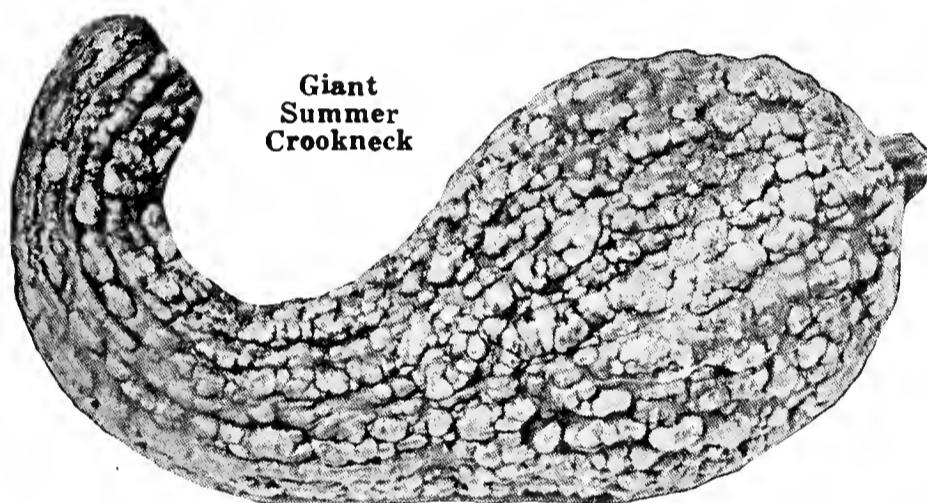
Squash

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. For Summer Squash, one ounce to 25 hills; two to three pounds per acre. For Winter Squash, one ounce to ten hills; about three pounds per acre. After danger of frost is past, plant eight to ten seeds to the hill for Summer sorts, about four feet apart, the last of May; and Winter varieties in hills about eight feet apart, from the middle of June to July first. Do not bruise or break the stems of Winter Squash when gathering. Store in a cool, dry place.

Giant Summer Crookneck 55 days. The largest and one of the earliest Summer varieties; fruits often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck A standard early and productive Summer Squash; fruits about a foot long, moderately warted and of a bright yellow color. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

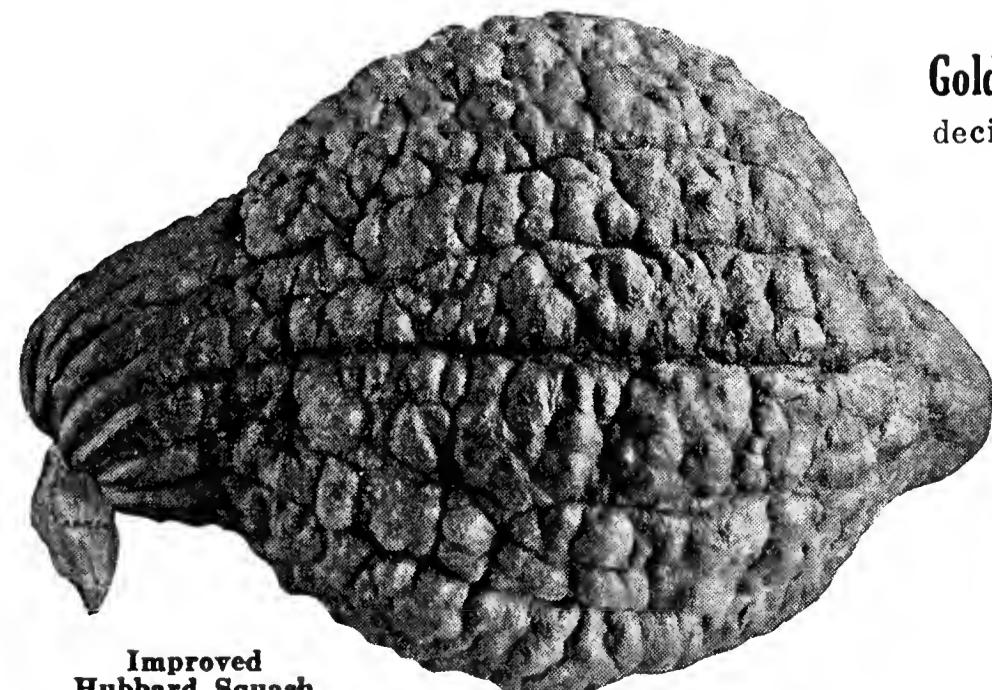
Table Queen 58 days. A Squash fit for a Queen. Cut in half and baked for twenty minutes, it is delicious. Wonderful producer. Fruits are from 6 to 8 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Shell hard and smooth, dark green with sometimes a blotch of red at pointed end. Will keep as long as the Hubbard. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



Early White Bush Scallop 60 days. Very early Summer Squash. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

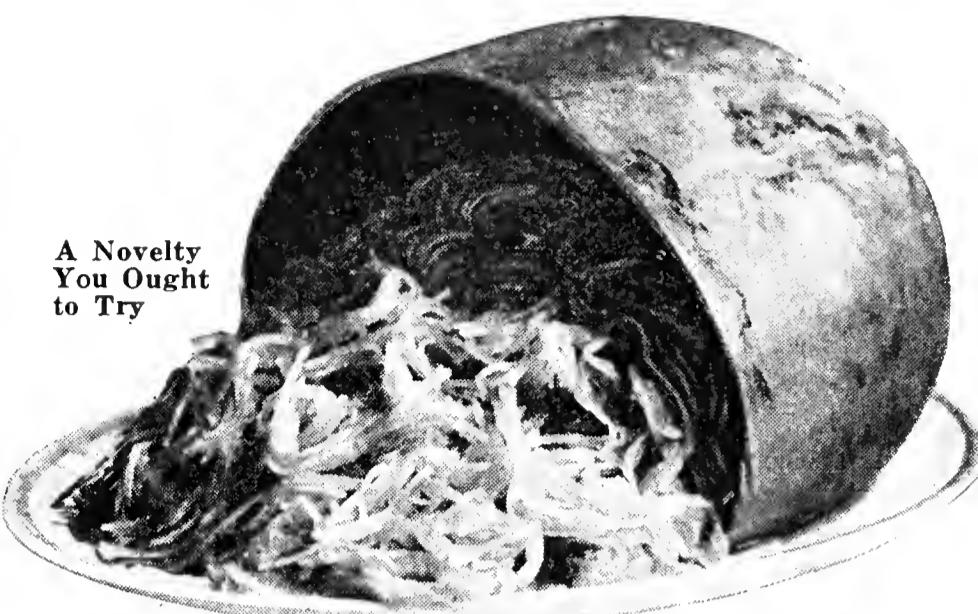
Early Yellow Bush Scallop 60 days. A true bush. Earlier and smaller than the above. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Banana 120 days. A prolific, oblong variety 2½ feet in length by 6 inches in diameter, having a gray-green shell. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Improved Hubbard Squash

A Novelty
You Ought
to Try



Golden Macaroni or Spaghetti Squash

Golden Macaroni or Spaghetti Entirely new, from the Orient. Grows readily. Oval in shape 8 to 10 inches long. Bright orange-buff color, and can be kept nearly all winter. Cook by boiling the whole squash for 30 minutes. Then open by cutting in half, and your spaghetti is there ready to eat. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Serve hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Delicious 115 days. A fall and winter variety, medium size, top-shaped, dark green, flesh orange, very deep and delicious. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Boston Marrow 100 days. Fall and winter variety, oval, color when ripe bright orange, fine grained and excellent flavor. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Italian Cucuzzi Caravazza A long light green variety, much in demand for Italian trade. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Cocozella di Napoli (Italian Vegetable Marrow). 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Table Queen Squash

The Four Hubbards

Golden Hubbard 110 days. Similar to the old Hubbard in form and habit, though smaller and decidedly earlier; shell moderately warted, rich orange-red; flesh deep orange, fine quality; good keeper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

★Improved Hubbard 120 days. The standard winter squash. Shell moderately warted; deep dark bronze-green; flesh bright yellow, fine grained, thick and dry. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

★Chicago Warted Hubbard 120 days. Similar in quality and form to the Hubbard, but fruit larger and a little later. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Blue Hubbard 125 days. A new type of Hubbard Squash and said to excel all in the superior quality of its flesh. Similar to the original Hubbard but having a hard blue-gray shell. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.



Grand Rapids
Forcing Tomatoes

Ideal Forcing

A new variety originated by Mr. John Nellis of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Eugene Davis and Prof. Waide, now of Ohio, selected the original parent plant of the Ideal Tomato. It is the result of crossing the Bonny Best with the Comet and has the heavy yielding quality and tough skin of the Comet and the high color of the Bonny Best. Mr. Nellis has selected and re-selected the plants until they have arrived at a high state of purity; and breed absolutely true to type. The plant does not grow as tall as the Grand Rapids Forcing but will yield as many pounds per plant. It has no green, unripe core, is dark red in color, not an acid fruit but of excellent quality, and is a larger Tomato and a splendid shipper. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



Ideal Forcing Tomatoes

★ Michigan State Forcing

A new and distinctly different, self-pollinating, wilt-resisting, greenhouse Tomato developed at Michigan State College. A vigorous plant with dark green foliage, producing pollen in short-styled flowers under poor light conditions, which insures self-pollination. Exceptionally attractive, medium size fruits (4 to 5 ounces) are borne in clusters of 5 to 11. Ripe fruits globular in shape, with a slightly greater depth than diameter. Practically free from blemishes and misshapen fruits. Stem and cavity small, shallow, and very smooth with small coky ring. Blossom end well rounded with very small scar. The outer walls of fruit are thicker, insuring good shipping qualities, and very thick inner walls. Cells 3 to 6 with seeds. The firmness of the fruit makes it possible to allow them to ripen on vines without loss to the grower. For best results with this variety we suggest that between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet be allowed each plant, and adequate fertilization be given. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4.50; 1 lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing TOMATOES

Grown in Greenhouses Everywhere

Improved Growers Strain

It's improved and is one of the best forcing Tomatoes on the market today. It is a larger size, averaging about three or four to a pound and eliminating the green core. The yield is very heavy as the intense sexual vigor of the plant causes a great production of pollen and this is probably the only Tomato that is self-fertilizing or pollinating, which insures a heavy setting of fruit.

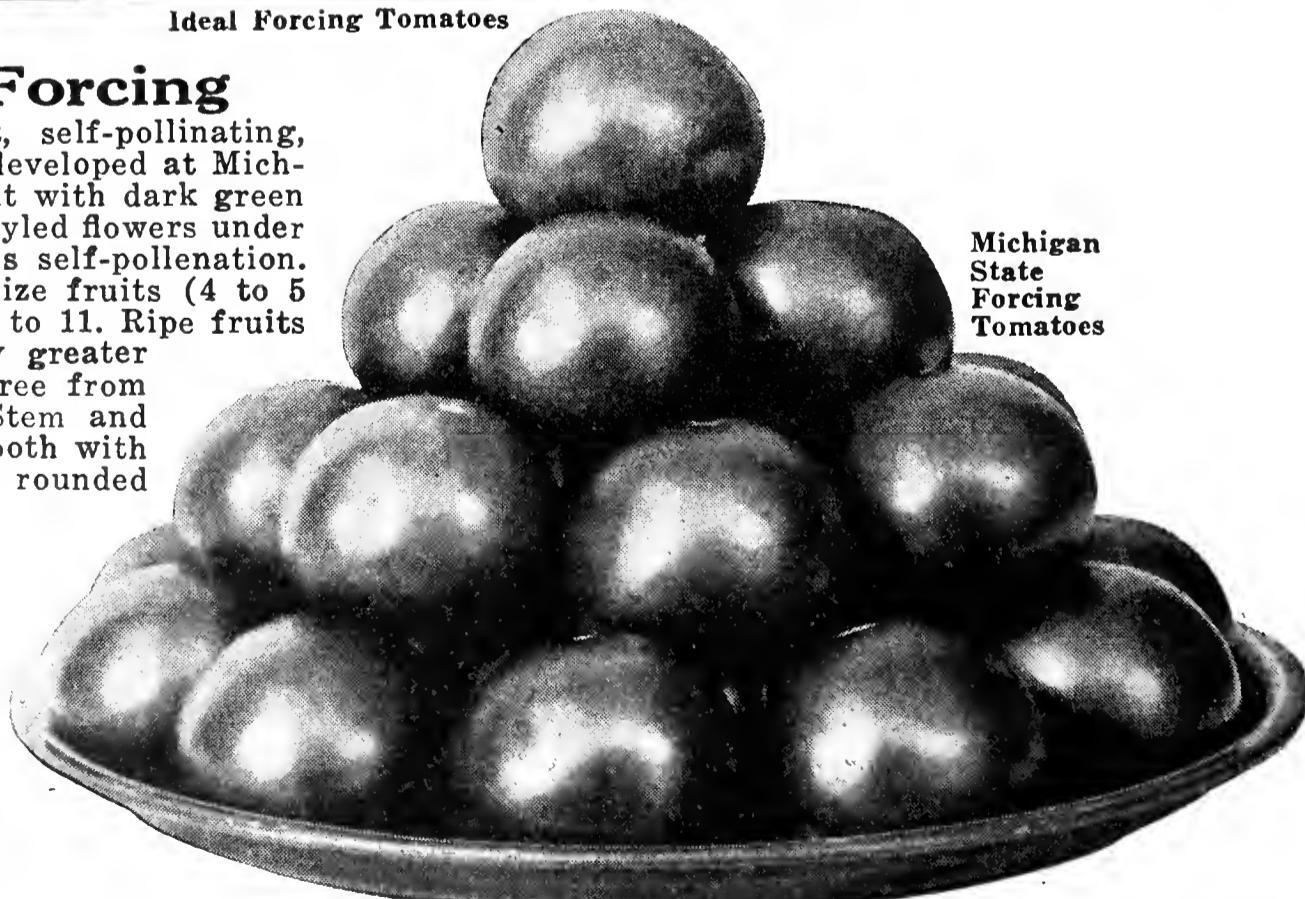
This Tomato is red in color, of good size, firm and meaty. The skin is tough and is a wonderful shipper and keeper.

The plant is a vigorous, robust grower and should be trimmed to about 6 feet in height. Price: Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

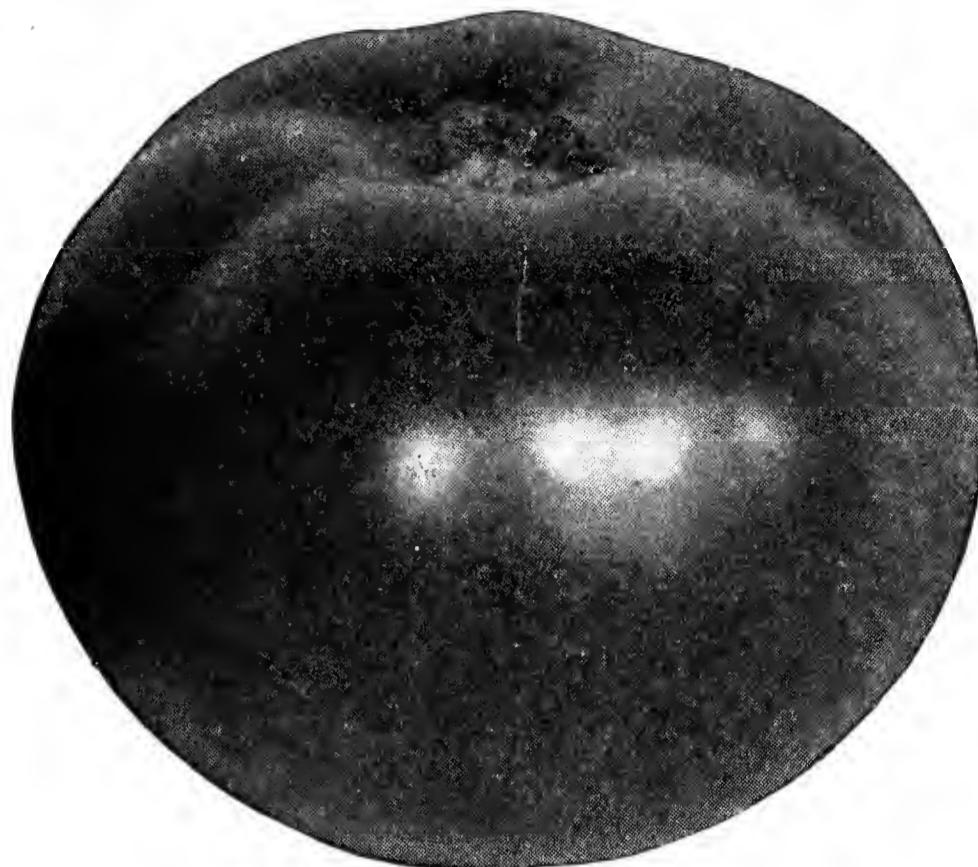
Grand Rapids Forcing

Original Strain

This Tomato was introduced by us several years ago and has won the praise of greenhouse growers everywhere. The plant is a vigorous, robust grower, and, under favorable growing conditions, each plant should produce eight pounds of marketable fruit. The Tomato is of fair size, firm and meaty, and a good keeper and shipper. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Michigan
State
Forcing
Tomatoes



Bonny Best Tomato

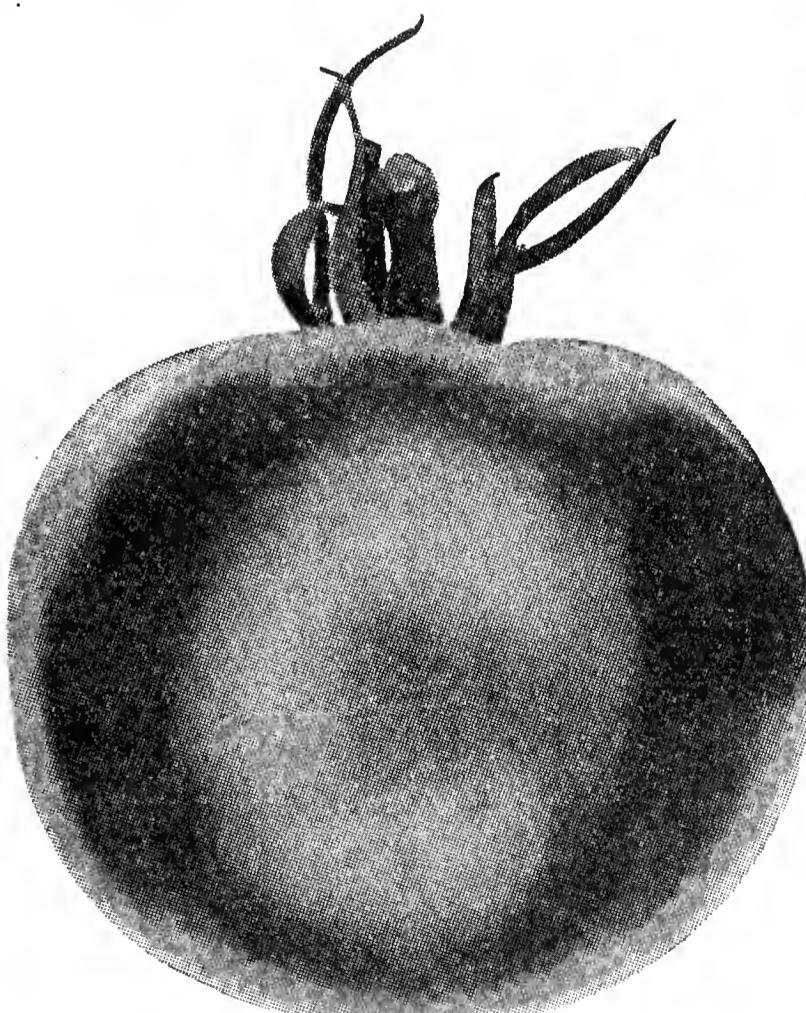
Bonny Best 103 days. Unexcelled as a general purpose Tomato; particularly valuable for forcing under glass and as a canning variety in northern sections. Fruits evenly colored bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shaped; smooth and firm. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Baltimore 70 days. Selection of Marglobe, disease resistant, adapted to all soils. Fruit somewhat smaller, bright red color, and very prolific. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

★John Baer 108 days. An early, productive, red Tomato, on the order of the Chalk's Jewel. Splendid producer. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

New Stone 116 days. The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners, always dependable, very vigorous and productive, fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone 132 days. The best of the dwarf Tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth, very solid, of a deep scarlet color. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



Break o' Day Tomato

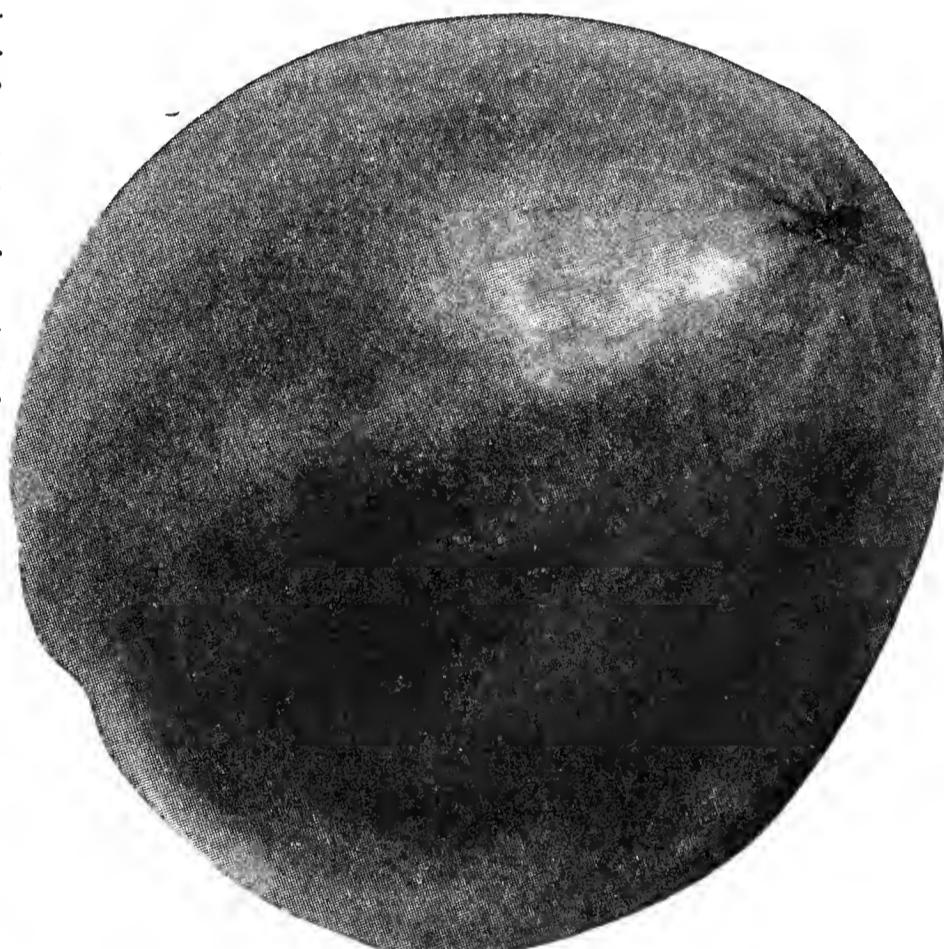
Oxheart 120 days. An attractive pink-skinned variety. It is exceedingly smooth and tender and almost seedless. It has that delicious mild flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. A late variety. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Break o' Day 94 days. The earliest disease-resistant, scarlet-fruited, meaty Tomato yet introduced, 10 to 12 days earlier than Marglobe and very productive. Fruits are of the Marglobe type, deep globe-shaped, solid, meaty, with few seeds and a beautiful scarlet color. Excellent for home gardens, truck farmers or canners. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Scarlet Dawn 94 days. Vines of medium growth, fairly open, very prolific. Fruits medium large with thick wall structure, globular, smooth, free from flat sides, bright scarlet ripening well to the stem, exceptionally attractive. Highly desirable for home garden and shipping; also for early canning. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Red Head A large globe-shape, bright scarlet Tomato. Fruit is very smooth, meaty, runs quite uniform size, very productive. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

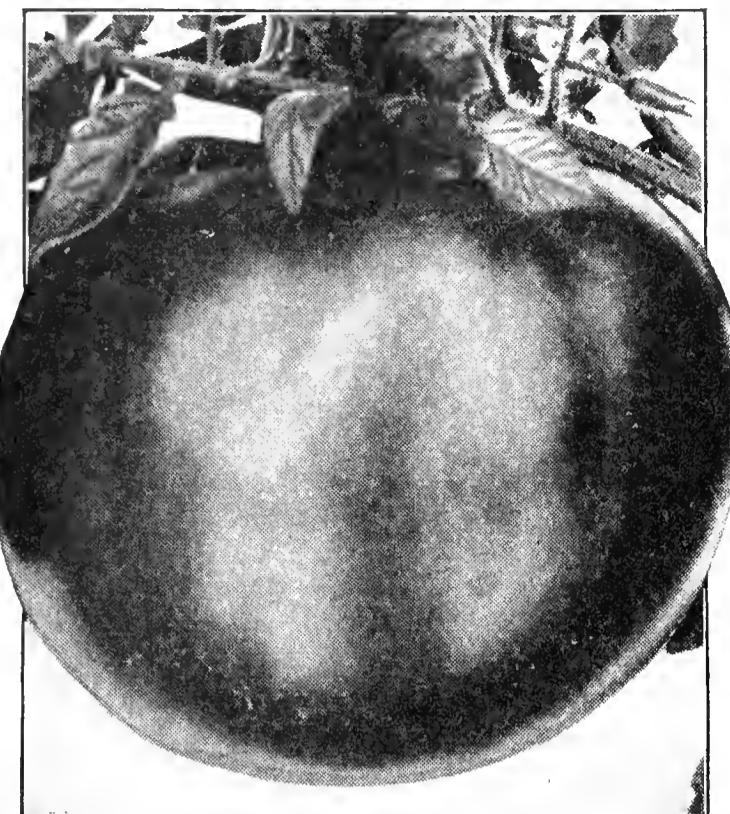
Golden Queen 83 days. The best large yellow Tomato. Fruits are large, deep but flattened, bright golden yellow, firm, smooth, and attractive. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Oxheart Tomato

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper 120 days. Very productive early sort. The splendid, globe-shaped, smooth fruits grow to a good size and attain an attractive bright red color. Flesh firm, mild-flavored, free from acidity, with no core and small seed cavity. Plants grow compact and robust and produce a heavy crop when planted in good rich soil. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Ponderosa 118 days. A very large, purple-fruited Tomato; solid, with but few seeds, and not acid. Fine for slicing. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



Marglobe Tomato

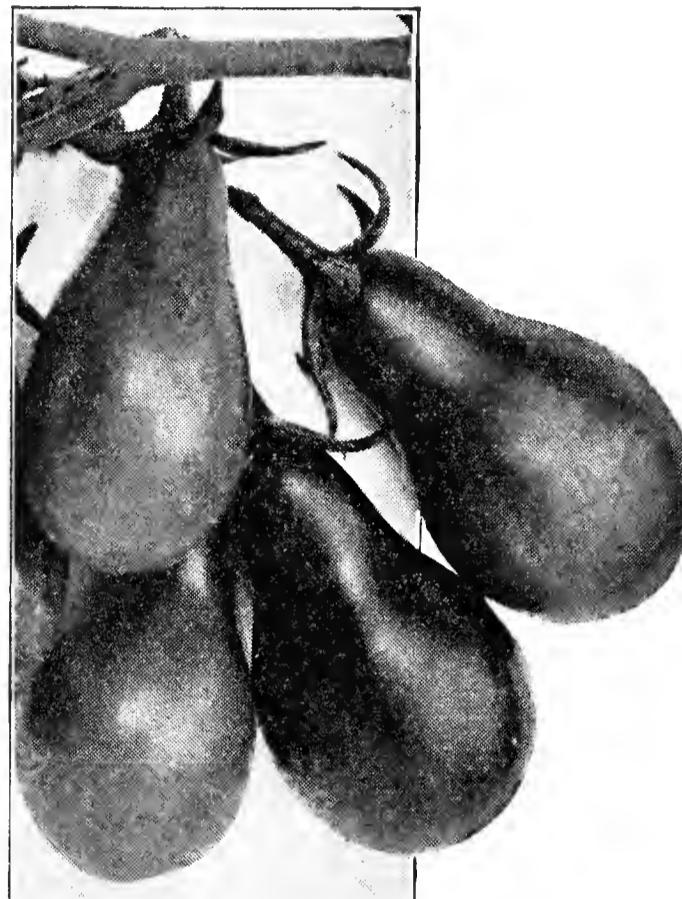
Marglobe The Wilt and Nailhead Rust-Resistant Sort. 114 days. Was produced by crossing Livingston's Globe with one or more other varieties. It is a vigorous grower whether in greenhouse or field. A bright red in color, of large size, almost round, and very productive. It is very promising. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Nystate 100 days. Originated from New York Experimental Station, being a good second early variety. Fruits large, smooth, oval, ends well rounded, color deep red, crimson inside. Ideal for market and canning uses. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

Earliana 94 days. The most productive, first early red Tomato and a profitable sort for the market gardener. Vines are small but vigorous, fruits medium to large in size, exceptionally smooth and solid; color bright deep scarlet. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Penn State 100 days. (Certified.) A remarkable yielder. Medium dark green foliage, and rather coarse. The fruit is perfectly and evenly colored, a rich scarlet. Its rapid maturity makes it an early variety. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel 104 days. An exceptionally fine early variety. About ten days later than the Earliana. Fruit round, smooth and solid. Color crimson. Extremely productive. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Yellow Pear

Small Fruited Tomatoes Used for pickles, preserves, canning, etc. Easily grown and yield well. **Yellow Plum**, **Red Pear**, **Yellow Pear** and **Red Peach**. Price of any of the four varieties: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c, postpaid. **Special:** One packet of each of these four varieties for 35c, postpaid.

Certified Tomato Seed

Grown in Michigan and certified by the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 3000 plants; about 5000 plants to the acre.

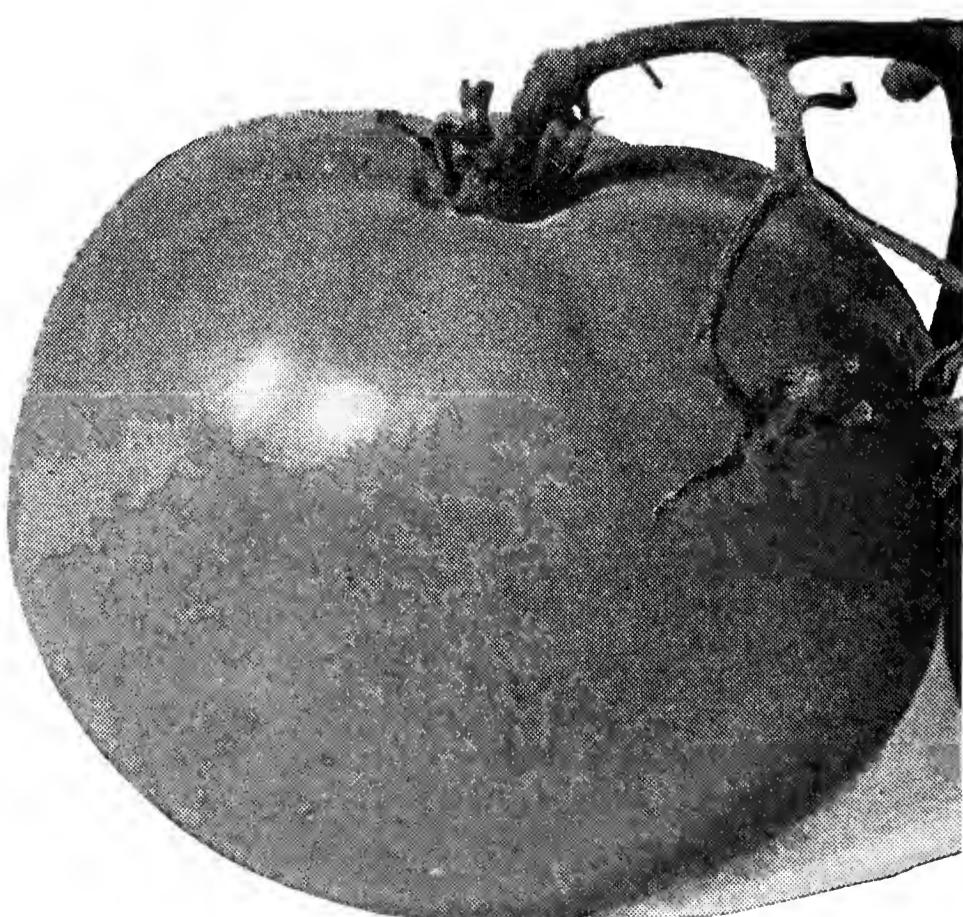
Certified Rutgers 114 days. It has a thick outer and inner wall of solid meat. Globe shaped, scarlet-red in color, resembling Marglobe. The Rutgers is in great demand for all purposes. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Certified Bonny Best Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

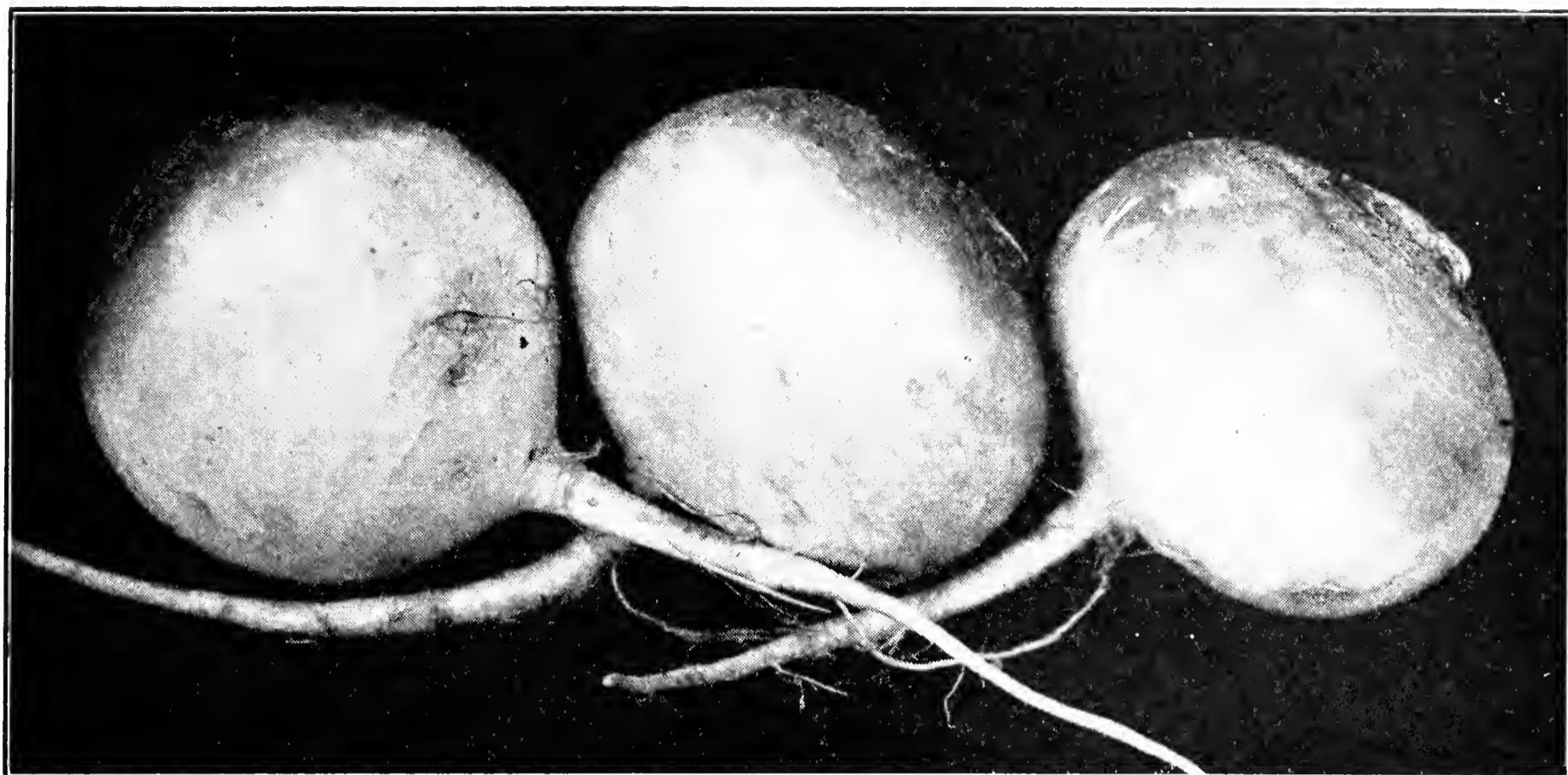
Certified New Stone Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Certified Greater Baltimore 100 days. Second early and main crop variety. Deep scarlet-red in color, vigorous and very productive. Preferred by canners on account of its heavy yield. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Certified Early Baltimore Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



Greater Baltimore Tomato



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

Turnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. For main crop, sow in July or August. Sow either broadcast or in drills.

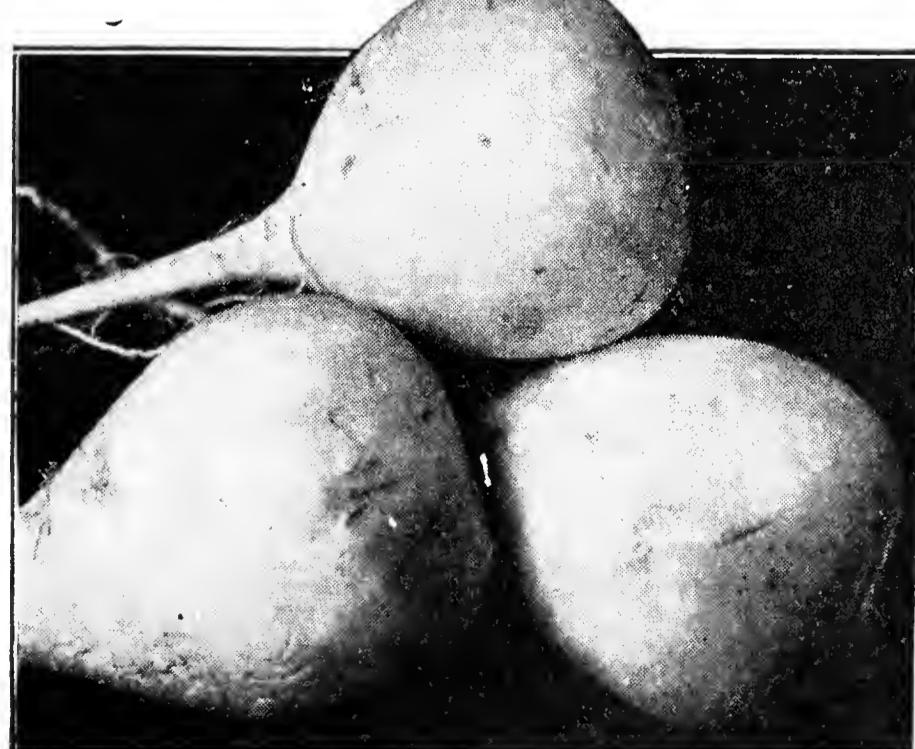
★Purple Top White Globe 55 days. Not so early as White Egg, perfect globe in shape. Flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground. Very fine grained and sweet. The most attractive Turnip and best seller. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan 40 days. The earliest bulbs, small, clear white, and flat. One of the best for early bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaved 45 days. A very early, flat variety, medium size; purple or red above ground and white below. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

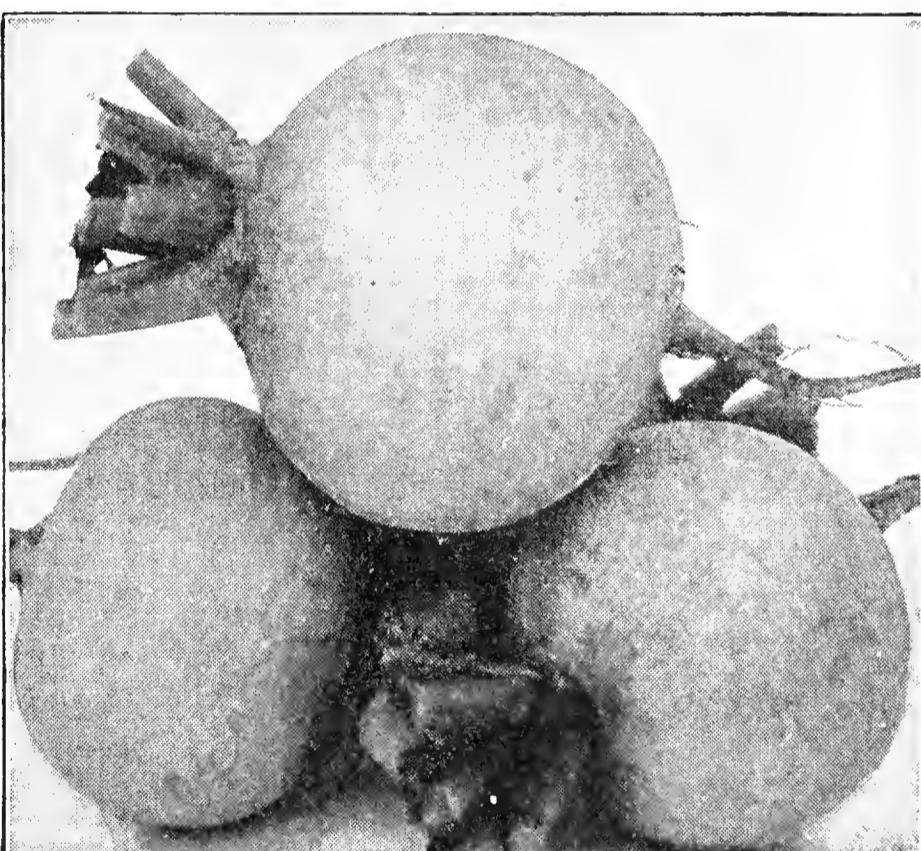
Golden Ball 65 days. Tops small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow. Fine grained, flesh firm, crisp and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

White Egg 50 days. An early egg-shaped variety. Roots smooth, clear white. One of the best for market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.



White Egg

Extra Early Purple Top Milan This splendid Turnip is the earliest in cultivation. Very flat, of medium size with bright purple top; strap leaved. Quality of the best. Planted extensively for early market crop but is not so good for summer planting. Reaches marketable size in about 50 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.



Yellow Globe Turnip

Yellow Globe 75 days. A round, smooth, light yellow variety of medium size and good quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Cow Horn 65 days. Roots long, slightly crooked; clear white. Often sown to plow under for fertilizer. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen A late, medium sized, long keeping variety, roots round, yellow with a purple top, flesh tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

SEED TREATMENT PAYS

Treat your seeds with Semesan disinfectants and assure yourself of a good crop.

Seed treatment pays no matter what kind of seed is treated. We handle a complete line.

Herbs

For early use, sow seed in hotbed or in open ground in May, in rows one foot apart. Cover very lightly and thin to six inches apart in the row. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom. Tie in bunches and keep where they will dry quickly.

ANISE. Used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

CARAWAY. Seeds used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

CORIANDER. Seeds used for flavoring. Oz., 10c, postpaid.

DILL. Used for flavoring pickles. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Dill



Thyme



Sage

SWEET MARJORAM. Used for seasoning. Oz., 20c, postpaid.

SAGE. Very aromatic. Oz., 40c, postpaid.

SUMMER SAVORY. Leaves used for flavoring soups. Oz., 20c, postpaid.



Cabbage Plant

Quality Flower and Vegetable Plants

Plants of exceptional quality, double rooted, grown from well bred seed. All plants should be unpacked immediately after arrival, the roots placed in water for a few minutes. If you cannot set them out in their permanent locations, they should be separated and heeled in the soil in some sheltered place in the garden.

Flowers

Aster, Queen of the Market and Crego
Coleus
Marigold
Petunia
Salvia
Snapdragon
Zinnia
All of the above flower plants, write for prices.

Vegetables

CABBAGE	CAULIFLOWER
Golden Acre	Snowball
Copenhagen Early	
Market	
Danish Ballhead	
	TOMATO
	Dwarf Stone
	Bonny Best
	John Baer
	Marglobe
	New Stone
	Ponderosa
	Pritchard



Texas Outdoor Grown Onion Plants

For those who desire an early crop, either for table or for local marketing, these plants will prove most desirable, and the fact that they are inexpensive and call for minimum labor and trouble in producing the crop has created an ever-increasing demand for them. They may be set out at the same time you would plant sets or cabbage plants.

Yellow Bermuda. The most popular of all the Bermuda varieties. It is the standard variety with the large commercial Bermuda Onion growers. It is a light straw colored Onion; makes the finest for pulling green or as matured Onions.

Crystal White Wax. Unquestionably the most attractive Onion in the world. A pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance which makes it sell on sight in all markets.

Sweet Spanish (Valencia). This variety can be grown successfully in northern climates. It is a large globe shaped, brownish yellow onion of large size. Mild and sweet. A big yielder.

Orders filled only during the month of April. Full crates contain 6000 plants but no orders accepted for less than 100 plants.

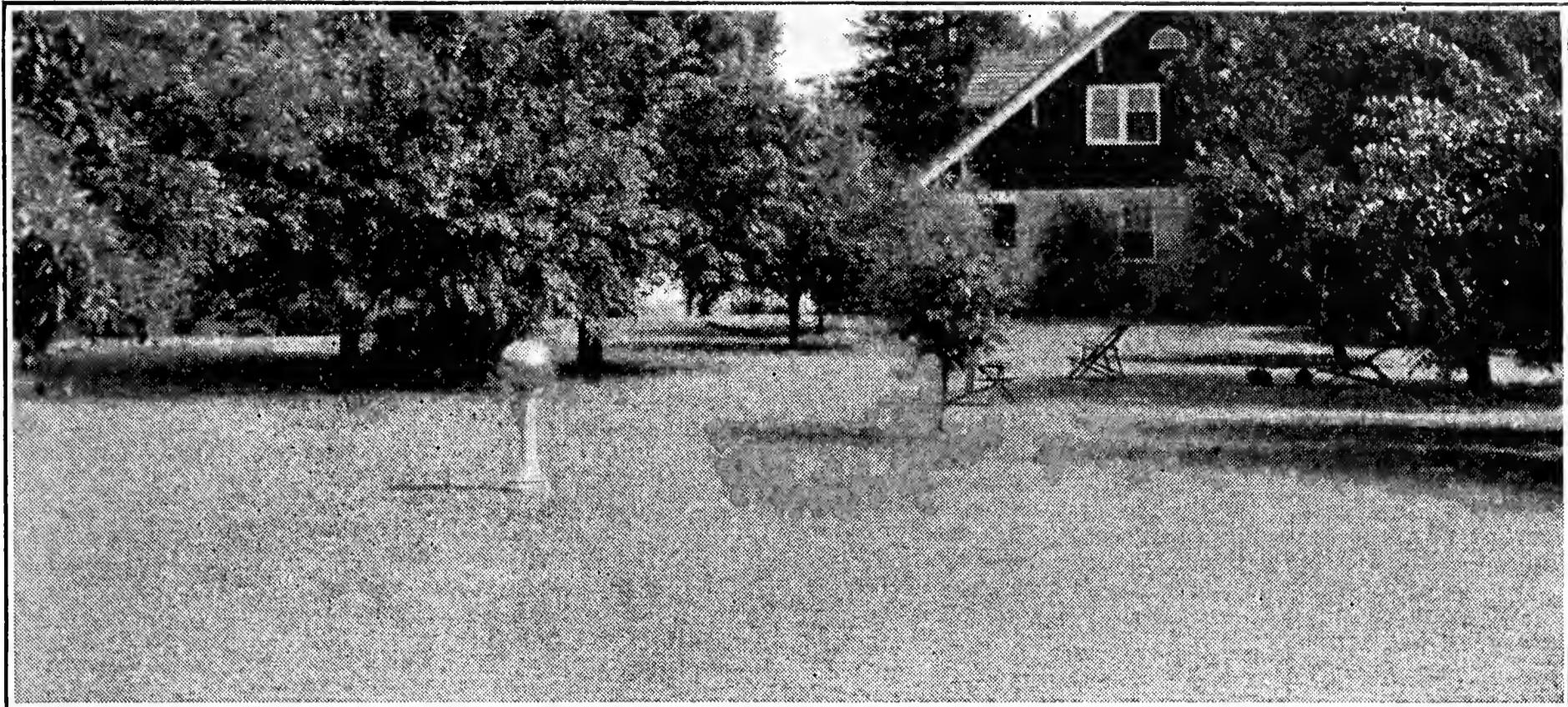
WRITE FOR PRICES



Use Cyanogas "G" for control of pests in the greenhouse. Simply scatter on walks and close the house for the night. See page 55.

Use Black Leaf "40" for control of sucking insects such as aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers, etc. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate which mixes readily with water and does not injure foliage. See page 55.





Making a Lawn and Its Care

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

Preliminary Points to Consider

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early spring or early fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

Preparing the Soil

The most desirable soils for the lawn are the loams. If the soil available for the building of the lawn is a tight clay or a sandy soil, it should be made as nearly like a loam as possible.

Even such simple tasks as spading are important and should be done with care. The depth of the surface soil largely determines the depth to which one should spade. If the top soil is six inches or less in thickness, work it to the depth of the surface soil. Do not turn up the subsoil.

To get the best results from spading, each shovelful of soil is turned over and placed upon the edge of the hole away from the spader. It is then pulverized with a tap of the spade. This not only breaks up the mass but carries the granulated soil back into the hole from which it was originally taken.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm.

Applying Plant Food

When the seed bed is completed, plant food should be applied. The lawn is never so effectively fed as just before the grass seed is sown. The plant food should be spread evenly over the surface of the soil at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet, and worked into the top few inches.

Sowing Seed

After the plant food has been worked into the soil, the seed should be spread uniformly over the surface at the rate of four to five pounds per one thousand square feet of soil.

A cover of clean straw or coarse cheesecloth on the steep slopes will help to prevent washing which may occur before the grass becomes established.

Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started it must be painstakingly cared for during the first summer, if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

Careful clipping of the grass is necessary to maintain a tidy appearance of the lawn and to prevent annual weeds from

going to seed. Frequent clippings, which do not allow the grass to become more than three inches high, are desirable. Never cut the grass shorter than one and one-half inches. The clippings should always be removed from the lawn; otherwise there is danger of their matting and injuring the grass. Lawn clippings make excellent raw material for the compost pile.

Feeding

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with plant food. The application is made at the rate of two pounds per one hundred square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom or the back of a rake. The lawn should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

Care of the Established Lawn

If the lawn was properly built and has received careful attention during the first year of its growth, its future care should be easy. The program for the established lawn includes feeding, watering, clipping, and similar operations which are necessary in maintaining a good lawn. A lawn which is properly cared for improves each year as the grass becomes more dense and more uniform.

Spring Care of Lawn

As soon as favorable weather comes in the spring, the lawn should be rolled.

Any thin or bare spots should be reseeded. These may at times appear in any lawn and should be taken care of at the time they occur. Loosen the surface of the soil in such areas and reseed.

Early Feeding Necessary

Best results will be obtained by applying plant food to the lawn as soon in the spring as the grass begins growth. This provides an ample supply of available food material in the soil at the time the plants are much in need of it.

Apply plant food to the lawn in the spring at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet of area. The plant food should be brushed from the blades of grass with a lawn broom or the back of a rake and then soaked into the soil.

Importance of Feeding

Well-fed grass withstands the inroads of weeds and also resists injury from the attacks of certain diseases.

Regular feeding will reduce the amount of reseeding necessary. The greater development of the root system and the ability to store up reserves of food material, make well-fed grass plants able to withstand the extremes of either winter or summer weather and to maintain a dense turf year after year.

Proper feeding results in an improvement in the condition of the lawn soil. As new roots are sent out by vigorous grass plants, the old ones die off and are responsible for adding large amounts of organic matter to the soil. This is the only way that the organic content of the soil of the established lawn can be increased. The activity and decay of the roots also keeps the soil in good physical condition. Manure or similar materials applied on the lawn never penetrate deeply enough to add any appreciable amount of organic matter to the soil.

Summer Care of the Lawn

Special care must be given the lawn throughout the hot months of summer. If excellent growth and vigor have been maintained during the spring, the lawn can be kept in a green, vigorous condition during the summer by careful watering, feeding, and clipping.

Whenever applying water to the established lawn, be liberal with the amount used. Light sprinklings which wet only the upper surface of the soil are very often more detrimental than beneficial.

Grade "A" Sunny Lawn Mixture

This is our own mixture, containing Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Red Top, Perennial Rye Grass, and 10% pure White Clover. Wonderful results are and have been obtained with this mixture. We use only the very best of seeds obtainable, of lasting value and hardiness, giving you a beautiful and permanent lawn that will last for years.

Bent Grass One of the most valuable lawn grasses. Exceptionally good for golf courses, greens, etc., because of its short growth and deep green, fine-leaved foliage. Requires very rich soil and plenty of moisture.

Kentucky Blue Grass, June Grass One of the best grasses for permanency. For lawns or pasture, it has no superior. Does well in any soil and stands the summer heat remarkably well. As it takes some time to become established, it is usually sown in mixtures.

Canadian Blue Grass Succeeds on soil too poor for Kentucky Blue Grass. For shady spots it is advisable to use, as it is hardier and is better adapted to Michigan weather conditions.

Rough Stalked Meadow (Poa Trivialis). Very closely related to the Kentucky Blue Grass. It is mostly used in shady places and will thrive in any good soil.

Domestic Rye An annual grass, coarser than blue grass, being used extensively on banks and terraces.

Smaller amounts of plant food should be applied during the summer months than in the spring. Two pounds per hundred square feet is sufficient to keep the plants in vigorous growth, if made at intervals of six to eight weeks.

The lawn should be thoroughly soaked following the application of plant food. Apply sufficient water to soak the soil surface to a depth of several inches.

Clipping

Never allow the grass to become longer than three to three and one-half inches before cutting it. Do not cut the grass shorter than one and one-half inches. This does not apply to the bent grasses, which must be kept closely clipped in order to obtain the proper type of growth.

Clip the lawn as late in the fall as it continues to make growth. Do not allow it to go into the winter with a growth of three or four inches. Such a practice may allow the formation of a mat of grass which may be injurious.

Grade "A" Shady Lawn Mixture

Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Poa trivialis and New Zealand Chewings Fescue. This mixture is also our own being mixed by ourselves especially for the shady spots. We use only the very best of seeds obtainable and as more care and attention is required we have used the hardier grasses, that will make a dense, thick growth in light soils and a very satisfactory lawn in shady places or where sun is available only a part of the time.

White Clover (Dutch). A small, low growing variety. It is largely used in lawns and pastures. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Its blossoms are round, white and sweet scented, with numerous leaves of bright green color.

Red Top A very hardy perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. Valuable for lawn or pasture, and will produce large crops of good hay.

Perennial Rye (English). A desirable grass for lawn or pasture. It forms a heavy close sod of medium fine grass and grows quickly after being cut.

Creeping or Red Fescue Resists extreme drought, thrives on inferior soil, gravelly banks and exposed hills.

Know the Joys of Successful Gardening

Have a beautiful, deep green, weedless lawn . . . larger, more colorful flowers . . . healthy, full-foliaged shrubs and trees. You can have all these things if you feed VIGORO, the complete, scientific plant food made by Swift. It contains all 11 needed plant food elements.

Model B Spreader.	
Hopper, 20 lbs., each	\$2.90
Junior Vigoro Spreader. Hopper, 35 lbs., each	\$6.00
Standard Spreader. Hopper, 65 lbs., each	\$11.35
Special Vigoro Spreader. Hopper, 100 lbs., each	\$18.50



Any of these fertilizer spreaders can be used for sowing lawn seed, lime, etc.

NOT POSTPAID

Millions of gardeners rely on Vigoro every year. They like this clean, odorless plant food because it is so easy to use and yet gives assured results.

If you haven't tried Vigoro, we recommend that you try it this year. You'll be well rewarded if you do, because you'll find Vigoro the most effective and economical plant food you can buy. Add it to your order!

Only 4 pounds of Vigoro per 100 square feet gives a real square meal to your lawn or garden.

VIGORO

Complete plant food

Made by Swift Especially for Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, and Vegetables

VIGORO PRICES	
100-lb. bag	\$4.00
50-lb. bag	2.50
25-lb. bag	1.50
10-lb. pkg.85
5-lb. pkg.45
1-lb. pkg.10
F. O. B. Your City	

Write for Special Prices on Quantity Lots.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions, and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalog to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer, we feel sure that if the general directions given below are followed, success will be the rule.

All of our flower seeds are listed by their common name in strict alphabetical order, together with the botanical name for your guidance.

Success With Flower Seeds

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans or boxes (about 2 inches deep) which should be filled to the depth of an inch with any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each of sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, cover about one-eighth of an inch and press firmly. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air, otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off."

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, the simplest method is to sow directly out-of-doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, covering not over 4 times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart, according to the variety.

How to Sow Flower Seeds

It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and scatter broadcast. This separates the seeds and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seed of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Annuals are those flowers which bloom and die the same year; grown from seed exclusively.

Biennials bloom and die the second year from the seeding time.

Perennials grow the plant the first year but do not flower until the second year and then bloom every year.

The letter (A) following variety indicates Annuals; (B) the Biennials; (P) the Perennials.



Sweet Alyssum

Alyssum (A) (SWEET ALYSSUM)

Very popular border flower. Dwarf habit, blooming until killed by frost. Fine for beds, borders and vases. Little Gem. Erect; white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Alyssum (P) (SWEET ALYSSUM)

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold). 9 inches high. Blooms in May and June, producing masses of golden flowers very early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

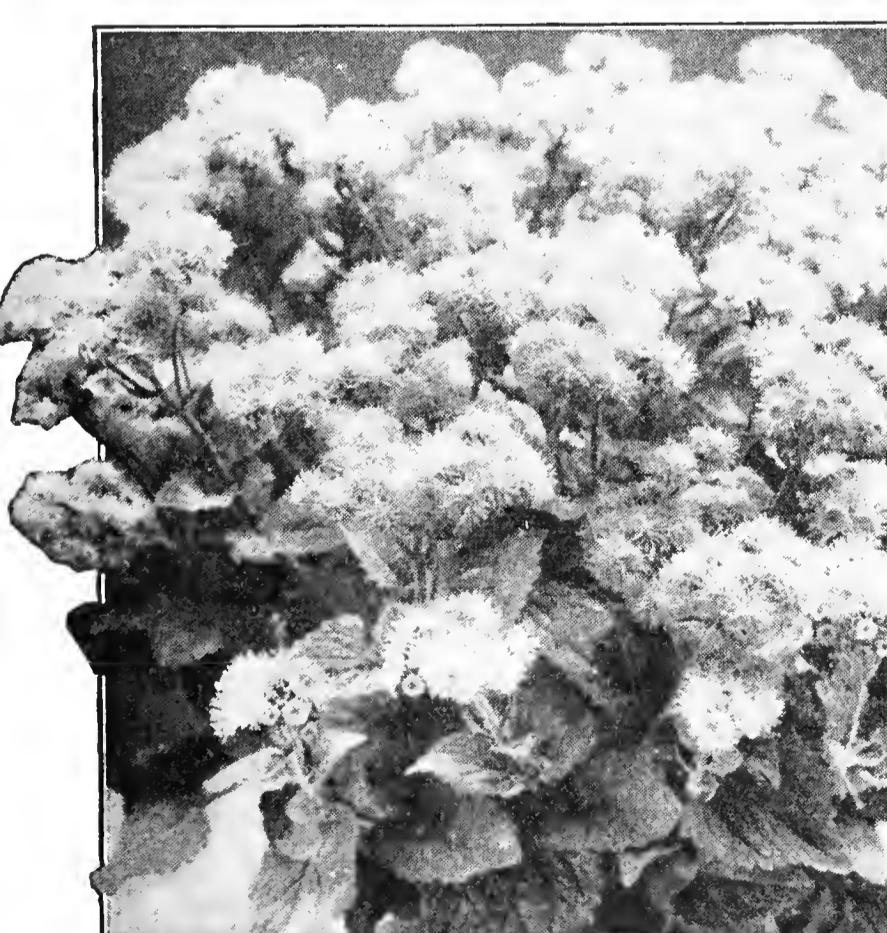
Ageratum (A) (FLOSSFLOWER)

One of the best Summer blooming plants. They are rapid growers; early and constant bloomers. Mexicanum Tall. 18 inches. Beautiful, soft lavender-blue, of free branching habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. 6 inches. A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (A). See Snapdragon.

AQUILEGIA (P). See Columbine.



Ageratum

Wilt-Resistant Asters (A)

Giant Crego. The flowers are of immense size, usually measuring from four to five inches in diameter, and borne on stems 12 inches or more in length. **Mixed**, all colors. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are larger and broader. **Mixed**, all colors. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market. The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit. **Mixed**, all colors. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

American Beauty. Late flowering. Plants are of branching habit, commencing to bloom in early September and lasting until destroyed by frost. Flowers are large, borne on long and stout stems from 18 to 24 inches, making them most desirable for cut flowers. **Mixed colors.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

Heart of France. A new dark ruby-red variety; large, double flowers, a beautiful type. The most outstanding Aster grown. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

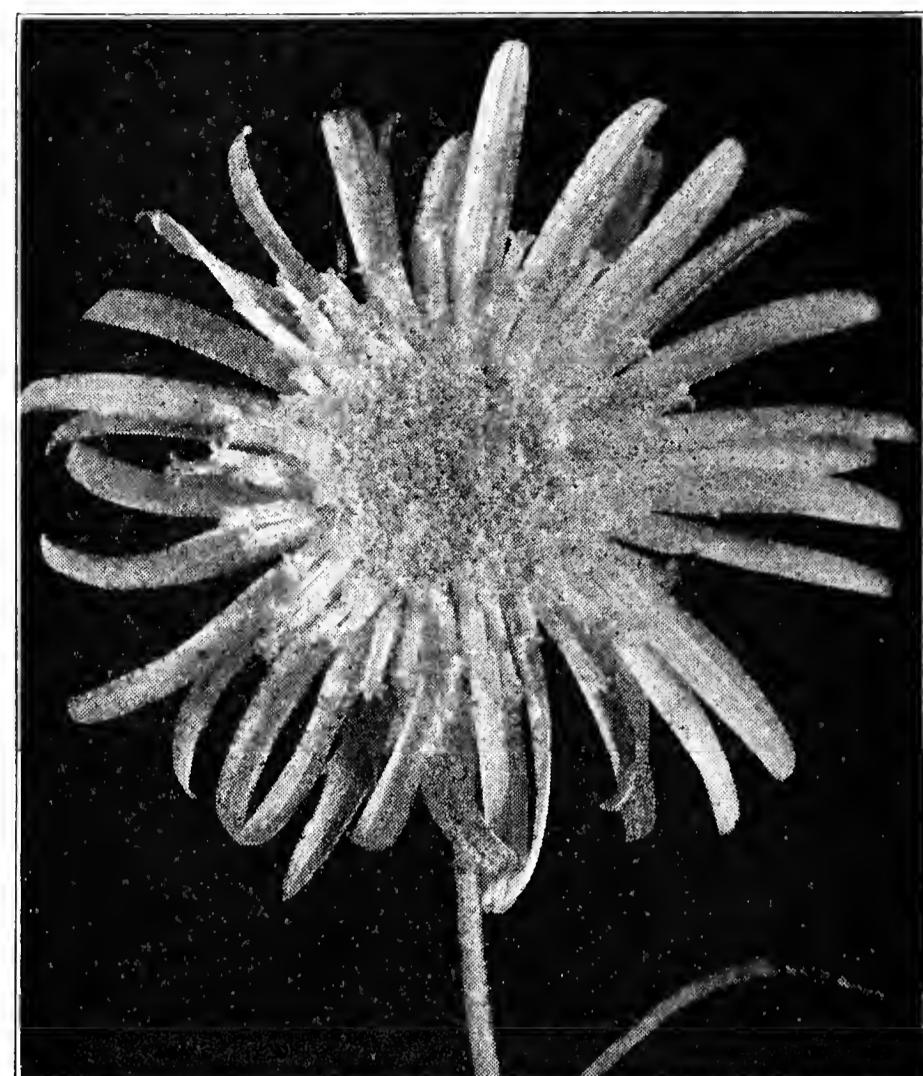
Giant California Sunshine. The flowers are large, with loosely placed outer petals contrasting with the creamy yellow or blue centers, giving a lazy effect which is quite delightful. The rogues and off types bloom first and the Giant Sunshine later. **Mixed colors.** Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 65c.

Giant Branching. The branching habit is accompanied by vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, very double, stems long and colors vivid. **Mixed colors.** Pkt., 15c; 3 pkts., 40c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (A). See *Centaurea*.

BELLIS PERENNIS (P). See *Double Daisy*.

BLANKET FLOWER (A). See *Gaillardia*.



Giant California Sunshine Aster

Balsam (A) (LADY SLIPPER)

Double Camellia-Flowered Mixed. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion. 1½ to 2 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Calendula (A) (POT MARIGOLD)

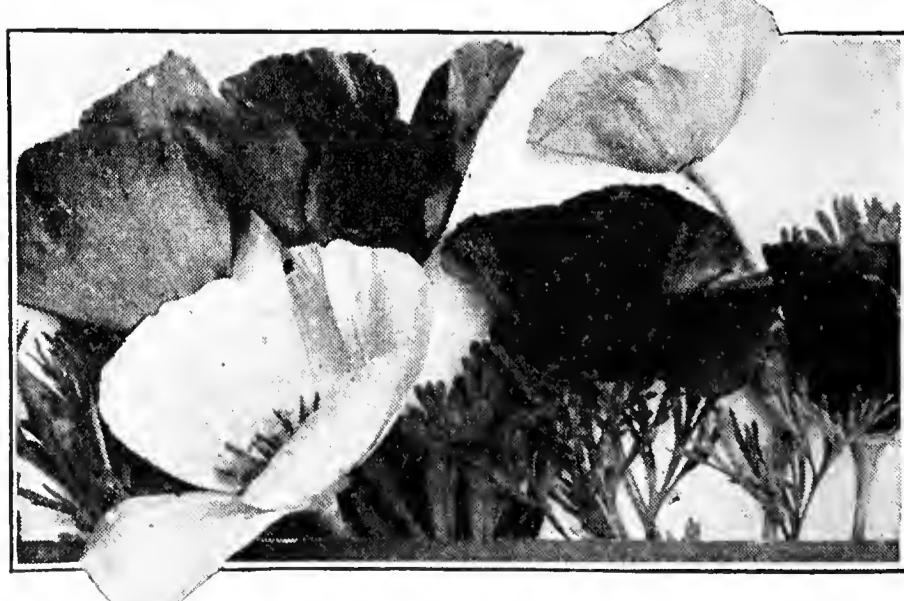
Orange King. The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those in the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

The Ball. It has fine stems, immense double flower of a brilliant glistenly orange. A great favorite on the Chicago cut flower market. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

California Poppy (A) (ESCHSCHOLTZIA)

Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright, showy flowers and feathered foliage. Good for cut flowers.

California Golden. Large yellow flowers. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



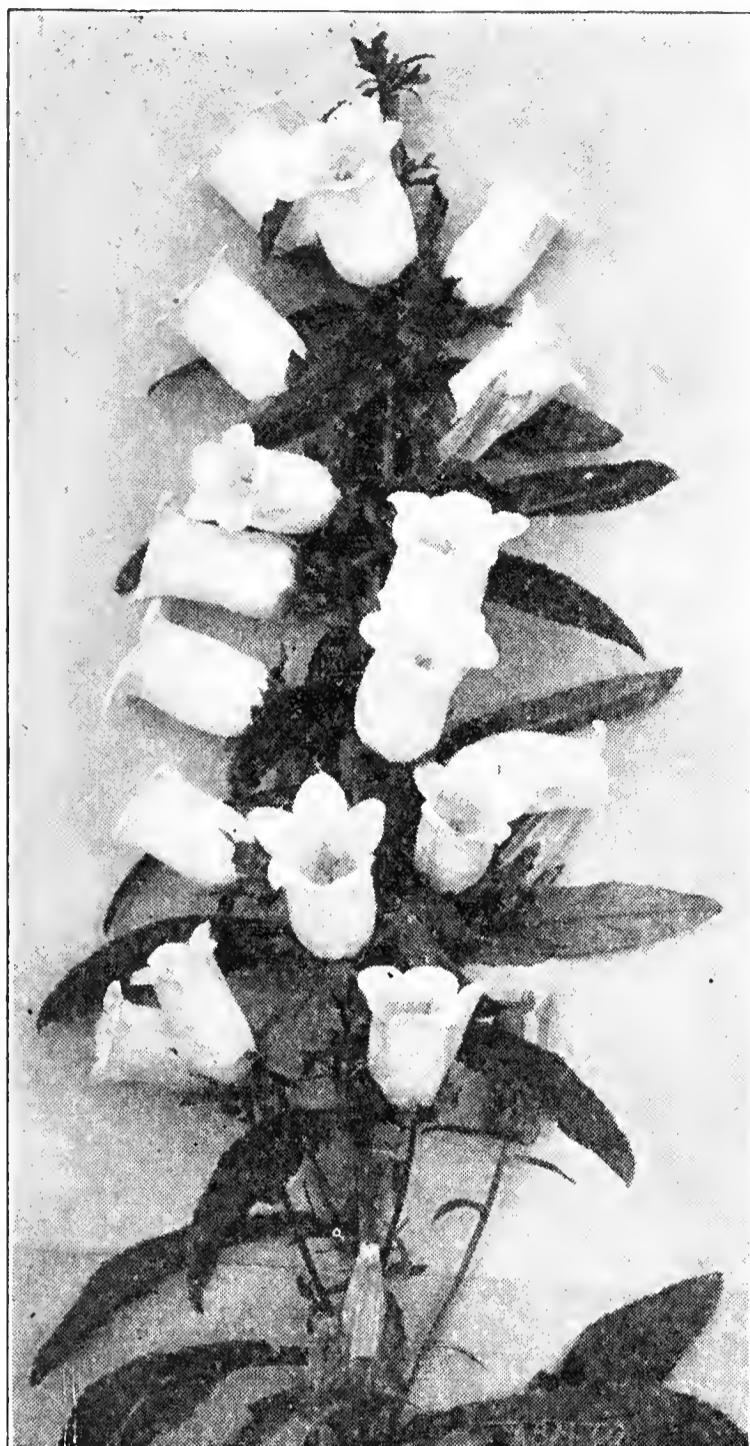
California Poppies



Calendula

Baby's Breath (A) (GYPSOPHILA)

Graceful plants of fairy-like growth. Large flowering, pure white, of free easy growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up the supply. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



Canterbury Bells

Campanula (Annual Canterbury Bells)

A very desirable annual. The plants form pretty tufts of foliage, above which appear lively pale blue flowers, shaded violet.

Lorlei. 6 inches. Pkt., 15c.

Attica. 4 inches; dwarf. Color violet. Pkt., 15c.

Canterbury Bells (B)

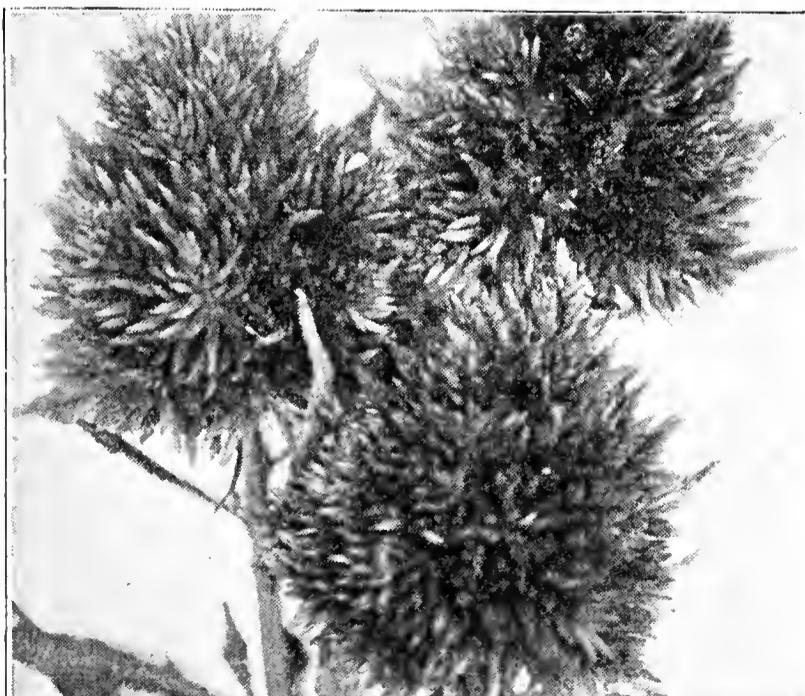
(CAMPANULA)

This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all, stately and showy and of the easiest growth. For best results seed should be sown every year.

Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). 2 ft. June to August. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Chinese Woolflower

Calliopsis (A)

(TICKSEED)

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout Summer an abundance of elegant, showy flowers which are greatly prized for bouquets and vases. Will thrive anywhere. 6 in. to 2 ft. Double mixed, all colors. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Candytuft (A)

This is one of the most prized garden annuals. Easily grown from seed and does not need transplanting. Fine for cut flowers. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Cardinal Climber (A)

This is a very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like laciniate foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-summer to frost. Pkt., 10c.

Carnations (A)

Always in demand and not hard to grow, being hardy and free flowering. It is one of the most valuable of Summer flowers.

Marguerite. Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Centaurea

Castor Bean

(RICINUS) (A)

Decorative plant with fern-like foliage, giving to the garden a magnificent sub-tropical effect; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves.

Zanzibariensis. Leaves vary in color from light green to purplish red. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Celosia (A)

(COXCOMB)

Very popular annuals of easy culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads like ruffled chenille. Prized for pots or Summer flower beds. Tall Coxcomb, Mixed. 18 to 24 inches. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi). Plants grow 2 to 3 ft. high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of 2 ft. in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Centaurea (A)

A very popular annual that will always charm by its simple beauty.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Buttons). $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

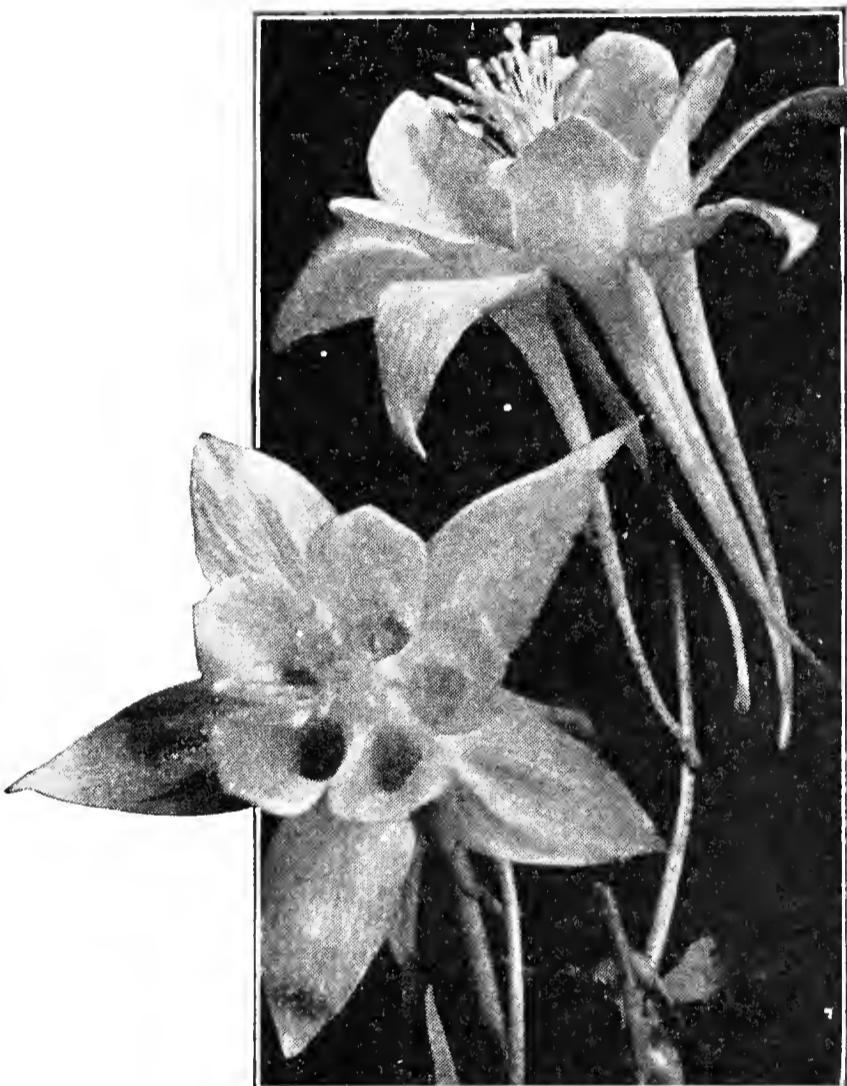
Coleus (A)**(FOLIAGE PLANTS)**

Bedding plants, growing about 1 foot high. Their foliage is highly ornamental. Easy to raise from seed. Sow seed indoors. **Choice Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

Columbine (P)**(AQUILEGIA)**

This beautiful plant thrives in all kinds of soil; graceful foliage, flowers abundantly from early May until the last of June. **Single Mixed,** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c. **Double Mixed,** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

CONVOLVULUS (A). See Morning Glory.



Columbine—Aquilegia

Cosmos (A)

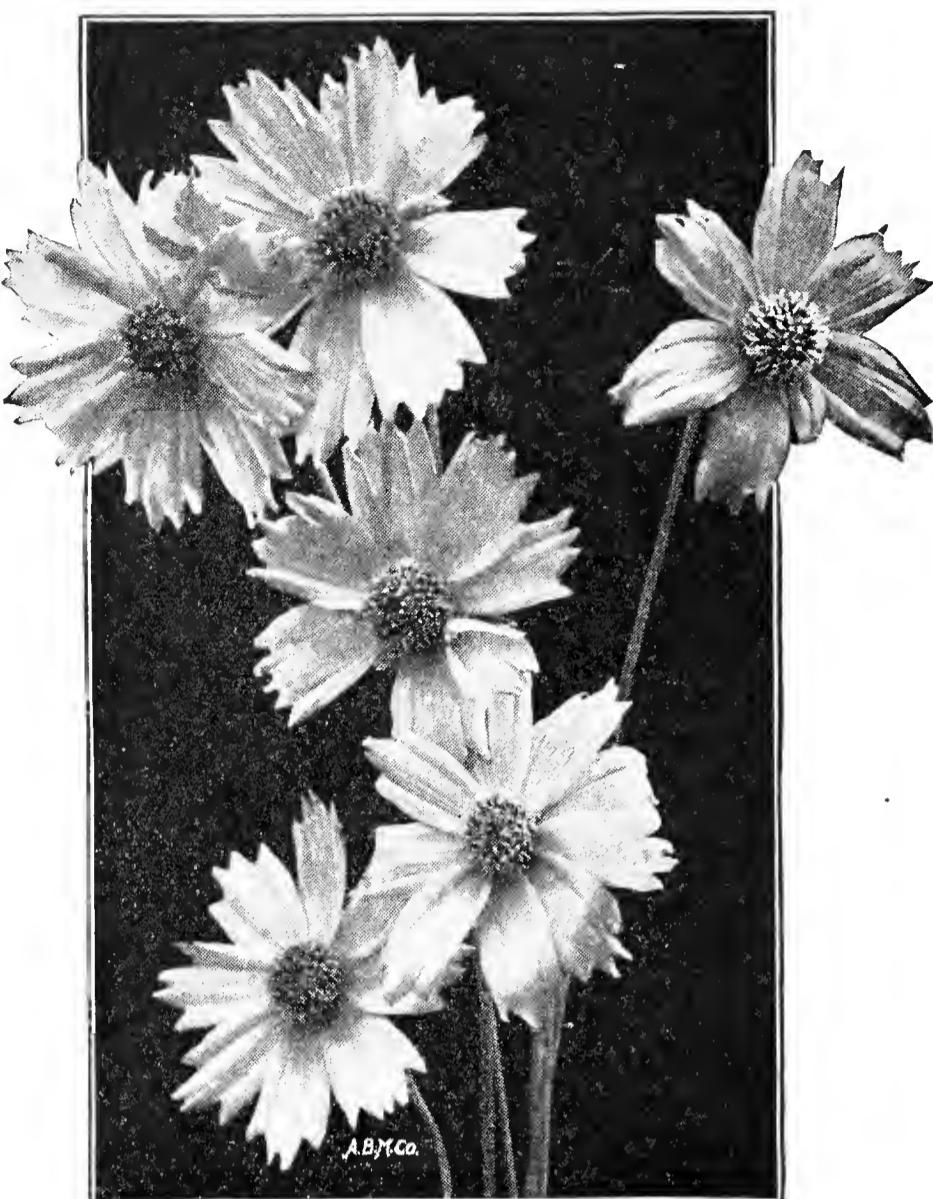
This is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants are very bushy, a compact mass. Flowers borne on long delicate stems and are similar to single dahlias. Foliage very finely cut. 4 to 6 ft.

Klondyke, Orange Flare. Orange Flare will flower in the North in less than four months from seed and continue to grow and bloom with increasing freedom until killed by frost. As it is a tropical plant it should not be sown out-of-doors until the ground is warm. Give it a full sun in the garden. Cut flowers should be taken when newly opened with low centers when they will keep several days in water. Pkt., 15c; 3 pkts., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

EARLY EXPRESS PINK. A new variety and the earliest known, coming into bloom in from 45 to 50 days from the time the seed is sown. The plants grow about 2½ to 3 feet high and are covered with bright pink flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Early Flowering Mammoth, Mixed. Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Coreopsis

Coreopsis (P)

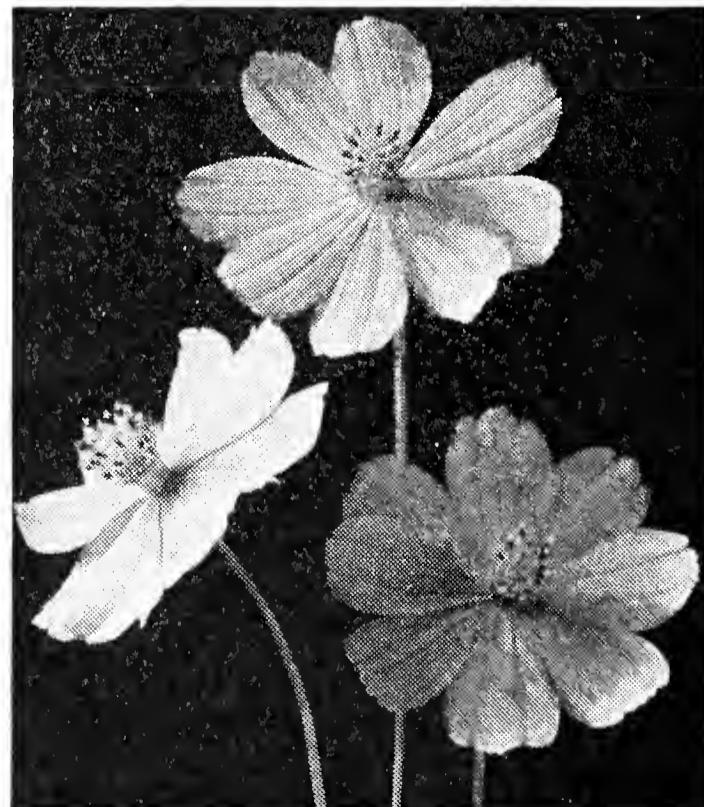
This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As cut flowers they stand near the head among hardy plants. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

COXCOMB. See Celosia.

Cypress Vine (A)

For trailing upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and finely cut foliage. **Mixed.** Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

DAISY. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. See Shasta Daisy.



Cosmos, Klondyke Orange Flare

Double Daisy (P)
(*BELLIS PERENNIS*)

A favorite low growing spring flowering plant. Loves a shady place and rich soil. 6-8 in. Double choice mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Delphinium (P)
(*PERENNIAL LARKSPUR*)

Increasingly this fine flower is coming into favor. It is hardy, grows easily, has a long period of bloom and gives to the garden one of its stateliest plants, which bear tall spikes of exquisite blue flowers.

Formosum. 3 ft. Dark blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Perennial Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

FOR ANNUAL VARIETIES—See LARKSPUR.

DIGITALIS (B). See Foxglove.

EUPHORBIA (A). See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

Forget-Me-Not (B)
(*MYOSOTIS*)

They are considered among the best Spring flowers. They prefer moist, cool soil, and will bloom freely in Fall and early Spring.

Alpestris. Deep blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Victoria. Sky blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Rosea. Rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Four O'clock (A)
(*MIRABILIS*)

This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very charming with its glossy foliage very closely set and dotted all over in the afternoon with a multitude of fairy flowers.

Marvel of Peru. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

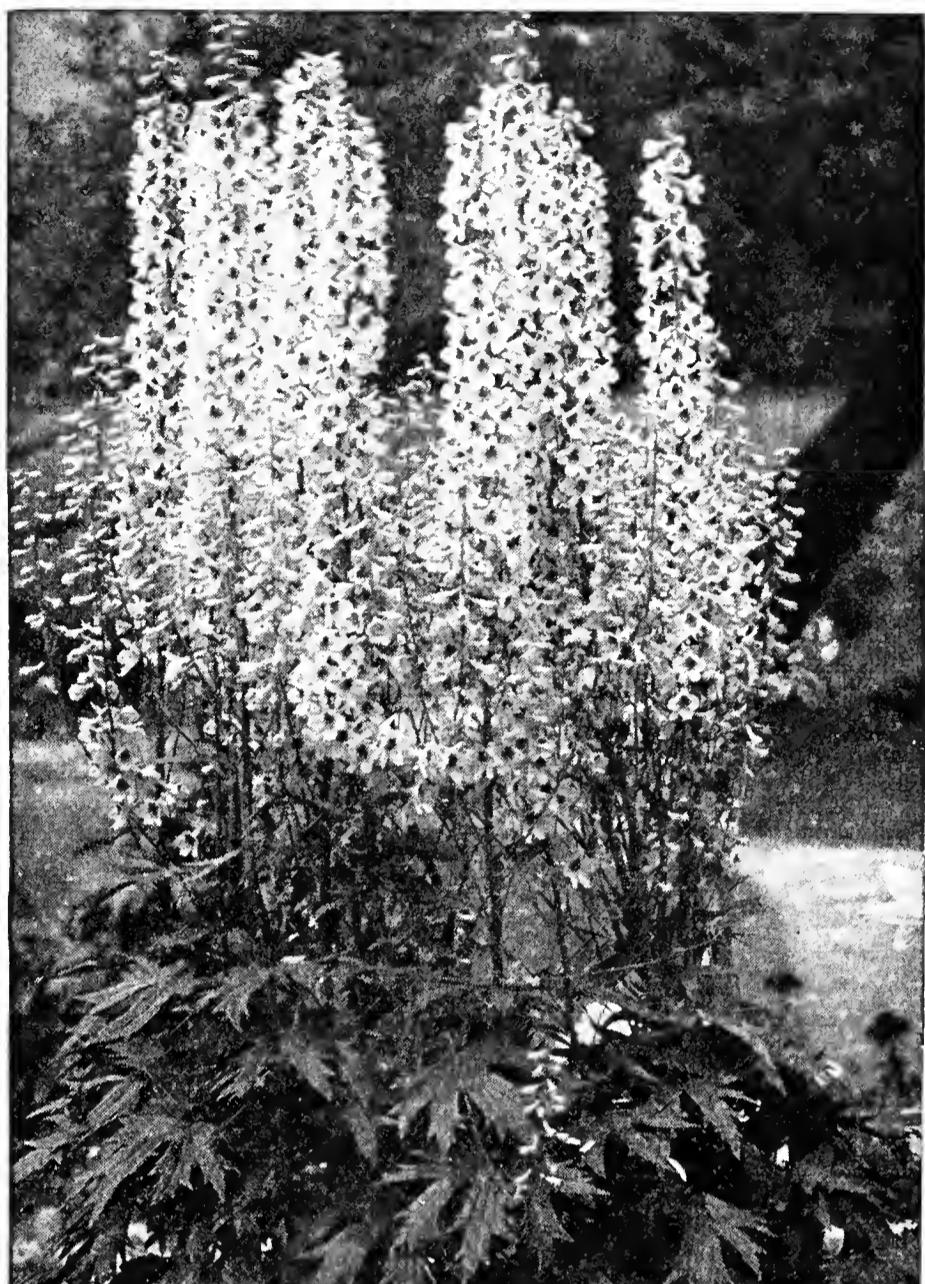
FOLIAGE PLANTS (A). See Coleus.

Foxglove (B)
(*DIGITALIS*)

Bearing long spikes of beautifully colored flowers; fine for planting in hardy borders or among shrubbery. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Gaillardia



Delphinium—Larkspur

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (A). See Strawflowers.

FLOSS FLOWER (A). See Ageratum.

Gaillardia (A)
(*BLANKET FLOWER*)

They will produce from early Spring until late Fall a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain.

Picta Lorenziana. Double flowers, mixed colors. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Gaillardia (P)
(*BLANKET FLOWER*)

Bloom from June to October. Their long flowering period, long stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable perennials, being easily grown in beds and borders.

Grandiflora. Mixed, single. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Forget-Me-Not

Hollyhocks (P)

Make a fine row in the garden and an excellent background to cover a high wall or fence. 6 to 8 ft.

Single Mixed. Large single flowers, exhibiting every shade known in Hollyhocks. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. Double and semi-double. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

LADY SLIPPER. See Balsam.

Larkspur (A)

These handsome flowers are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of blooms are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom.

Double Mixed, all colors. Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. Mixed. 3 ft. Derives its name from the striking resemblance of the flowers to the Double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

FOR PERENNIAL VARIETIES, see DELPHINIUM.

Marigold (A)**(TAGETES)**

In late Summer when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. The African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on tall plants; the French are smaller, but the colors and markings are very interesting, some of the varieties being elegantly striped and spotted.

Double Tall African. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf French. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Guinea Gold. 2 to 2½ ft. An unusual type of Marigold, one plant producing 30 to 40 blooms of brilliant orange flushed with gold. Nearly all flowers are double or semi-double and their odor is less pungent than that of other Marigolds. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Yellow Supreme. A large, fluffy, well rounded bloom of delicately milk-honey fragrance, with broad, loose frilled petals of a rich, creamy lemon color. You'll enjoy its dazzling beauty. Plants are remarkably healthy, vigorous and free branching with foliage which is practically free from that objectionable Marigold odor. Pkt., 10c.



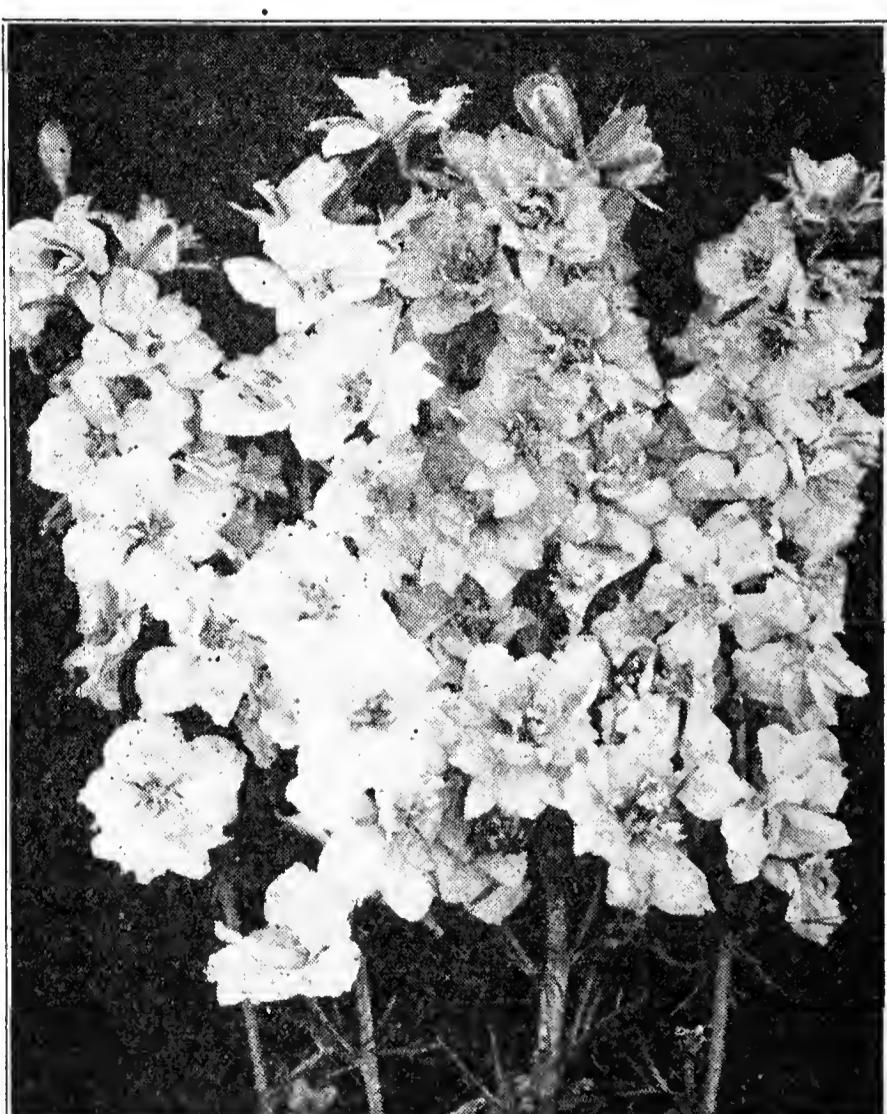
Double Hollyhocks

Mignonette (A)

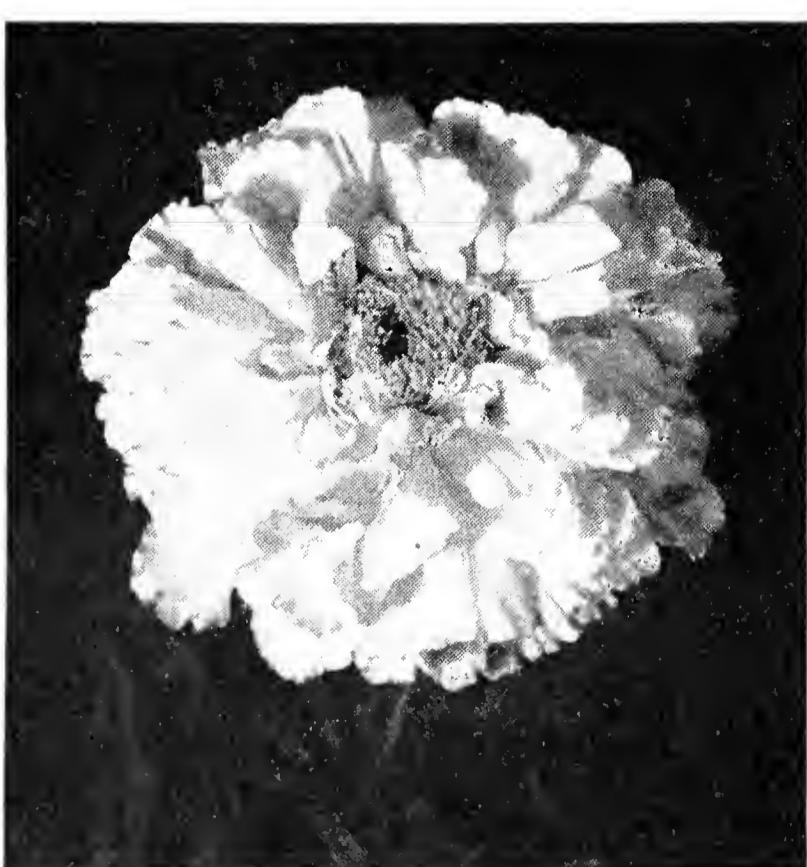
No garden is complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. Grows 6 to 12 inches high.

Machet. The best for all purposes. Of dwarf habit, with very large red flowers and handsome foliage. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

MIRABILIS (A). See Four O'clock.



Giant Hyacinth-Flowered Larkspur



Yellow Supreme Marigold



Moonflower
(A)
(*IPOMOEA*)

Beautiful rapid annual climber. Foliage very dense and of remarkable shape. Seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours. The seeds, about the size of a pea, should be notched with a file before soaking. Large white flowers. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory (A)
(*CONVOLVULUS*)

Deservedly very popular as they are one of the most free flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seed in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination.

Common, Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Japanese, Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

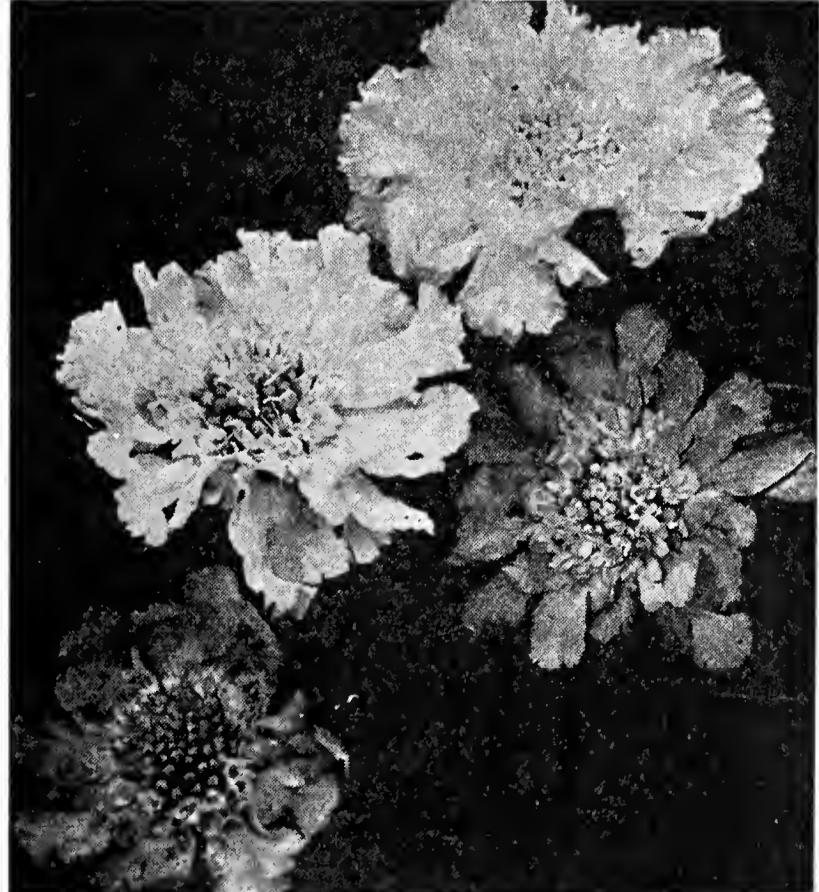
Heavenly Blue. Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Mourning Bride (A)
(*SCABIOSA*)

This is an old favorite and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems in many beautiful colors. An exceptional garden plant and indispensable for cutting. Sow outdoors in May. Keep the seed pods clipped and the plants will bloom much longer. 12 to 18 in.

Grandiflora Mixed. Our latest special mixture and we are sure the delicate soft colors will be admired by all our friends. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS (B). See Forget-Me-Not.



Mourning Bride

Nasturtiums (A)

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels them. All they need is a moderately good soil, in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. The varieties offered were selected from a number of sorts as being the best. Sow seed 2 inches deep and thin plants to 8 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 16 to 20 inches apart for tall or climbing varieties.

Dwarf, Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Tall, Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Scarlet Gleam. Plain petaled and deep throated. This is a sweet scented variety similar to Golden Gleam. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Golden Gleam. An attractive, double-flowered, sweet-scented variety adapted to culture as a bedding or pot-plant. The robust plants, covered with a mass of golden yellow flowers, borne erect on 6-inch stems, create a blaze of color and impart a delightful fragrance. Also valuable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids. These hybrids are a collection of gorgeously colored, large, well formed flowers of such dazzling beauty and colors that were never dreamed of before in a double Nasturtium. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Golden Gleam Nasturtiums

Pyrethrum (P)
(PAINTED DAISY)

One of the most valuable of our early Summer flowers. Charming colors and wonderful lasting properties as a cut flower. Flowers in May and June and frequently in August and September; in all shades of rose and pink. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Roseum. Single mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Petunias (A)

For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness these have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, they will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer and bloom profusely until killed by hard frosts.

The Petunia loves a rich soil and thrives best in a sunny location. Pinch back freely. This causes the plants to branch out and spread, shading the ground, thereby helping to conserve the moisture. Keep the faded flowers clipped.

Single Giant Flowering Varieties

The flowers of this strain average five to seven inches across and are wonderful.

Giants of California Mixed. The flowers are very large and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 350 seeds, 25c.

Triumph of the Giants. The finest strain of single large-flowering Petunias; the flowers often measure seven inches across; some of its colors cannot be found in any other mixture and nearly all the flowers are veined in contrasting colors. Pkt., 250 seeds, 35c.

Balcony or Trailing. (15 in.). To droop over the edge of a window box or to overhang a terrace, these are the best Petunias to select. In their several colors the single flowers are very gay either alone or in combination.

Black Prince. Deep velvety, mahogany red, black throat. 1/16 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 25c.

Blue. Deep violet-blue, 1/4 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

Rose. Vivid rosy pink. 1/4 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

Mixed. Several colors. 1/4 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.



Triumph of the Giants

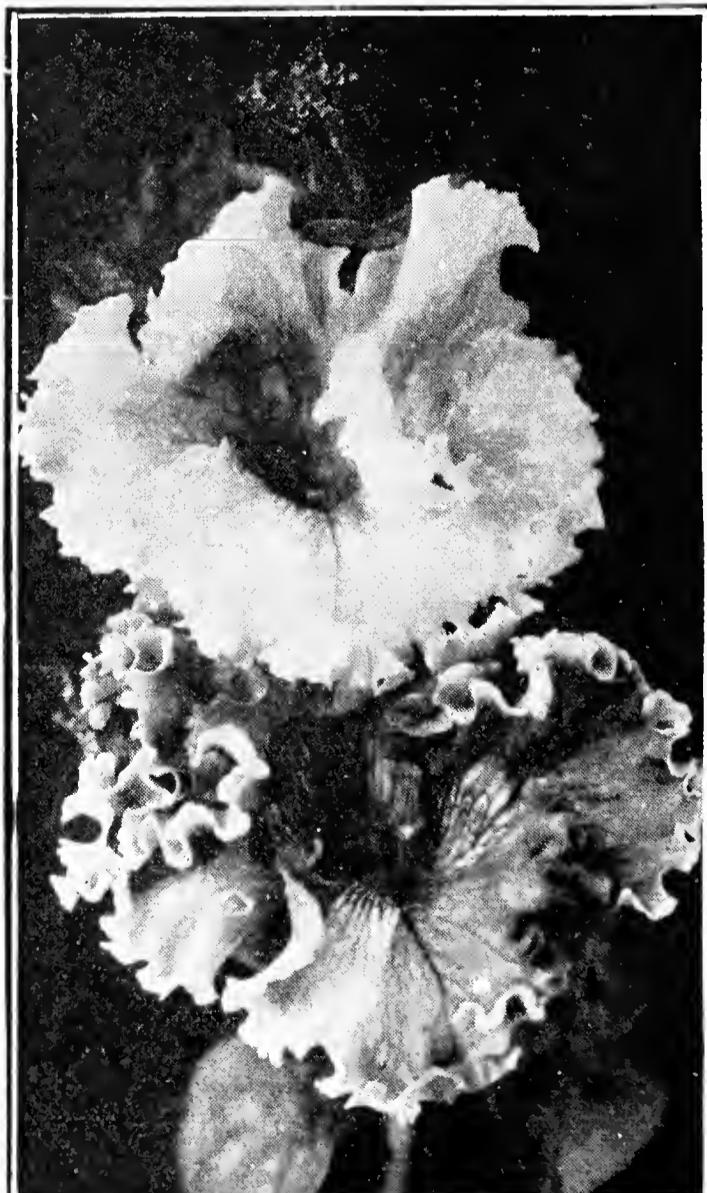
Rosy Morn. The plants are bushy and compact, flowers of medium size, produced in great abundance the entire Summer and Fall; are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots and beds. Oz., \$4.00; 1-8 oz., 75c; pkt., 25c.

Celestial Rose An improvement on the Rosy Morn. More compact in growth and deeper in color. A beautiful rich satiny rose. Pkt., 25c.

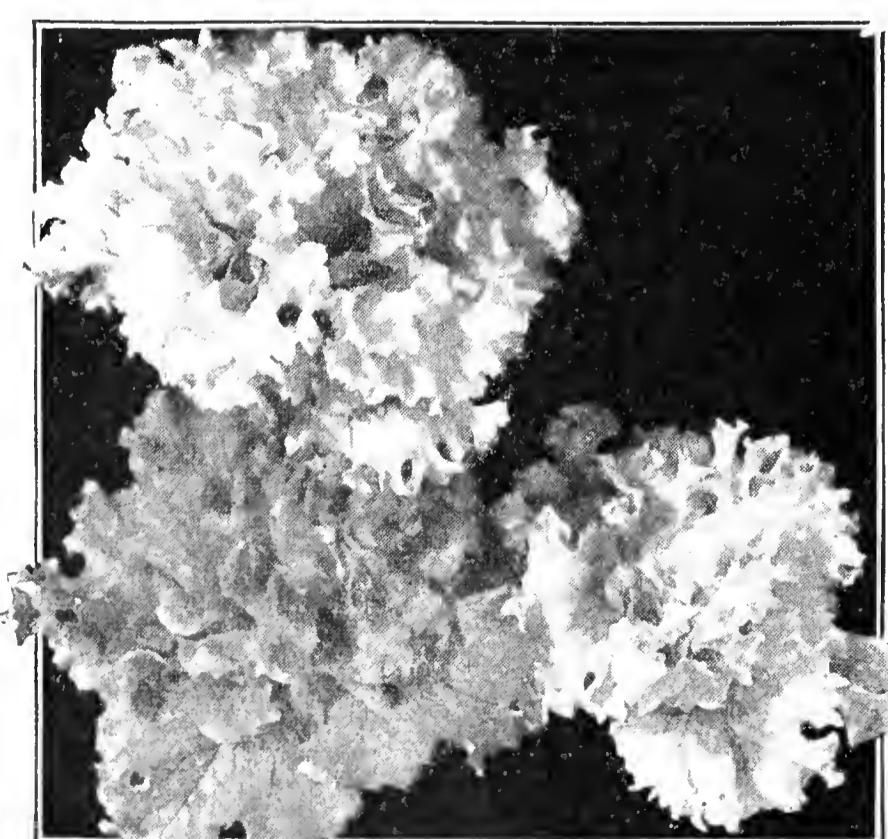
Royal Purple. Flowers of extraordinary size, averaging 3 to 4 inches across. Superb single flowering of a rich velvety color, so much in demand for hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. Pkt., 25c.

Rose of Heaven. Select rich rose. 1/4 oz., \$1.00; pkt. 10c.

Fluffy Ruffled Giants. The charm of these is difficult to describe. There are so many bewitching shades of color in the gigantic flowers. Pkt., 25c; 1/32 oz., \$1.00.



Fluffy Ruffled Giants



Large Double Fringed Petunias



Garden Pinks

Pinks (P) (DIANTHUS)

Double. Selection of the best double Pinks in cultivation. Flowers ranging in color through all the brightest and most brilliant shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Phlox (A)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost or care. For pot culture and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants, they are also invaluable. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplant readily. In transplanting, set the taller kinds about a foot apart. Cutting away the old flowers makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

Phlox Drummondi. Unsurpassed for variety of colors. Flowers are smaller than those of the large flowering varieties. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Phlox (P)

Decussata. Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the Phlox Drummondi offered above, which is an annual. For best results seed should be sown in the Autumn. Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.



Oriental Poppies

Poppies (A)

Should be sown as early in the Spring as possible, where they are to remain, as they will not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, as they must not stand nearer than 5 or 6 inches apart if you wish best results.

Ryburgh Hybrid. The flowers are double and

resemble a giant carnation, with flat petals overlapping like a double begonia. The colors embrace all shades of pink, salmon, orange, etc.; all self colors. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Double Poppies. Special mixture as to variety as well as colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Shirley. These have beautiful satiny flowers of various colors, all with white centers, which makes the plants very attractive. Foliage is hairy and finely cut. Beautiful shades in delicate tints of rose, apricot, salmon-pink and blush to glowing crimson with a sprinkling of blues. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Single Poppy. Special mixture. Varied assortment and colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Phlox Drummondi

Oriental Poppies (P)

These should be sown in early Spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the place with a stick so the roots will not be disturbed during the resting period. When the Fall growth starts they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. For permanent beds they are unequalled. Flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over, of many novel colors.

Hybrids, Choice Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

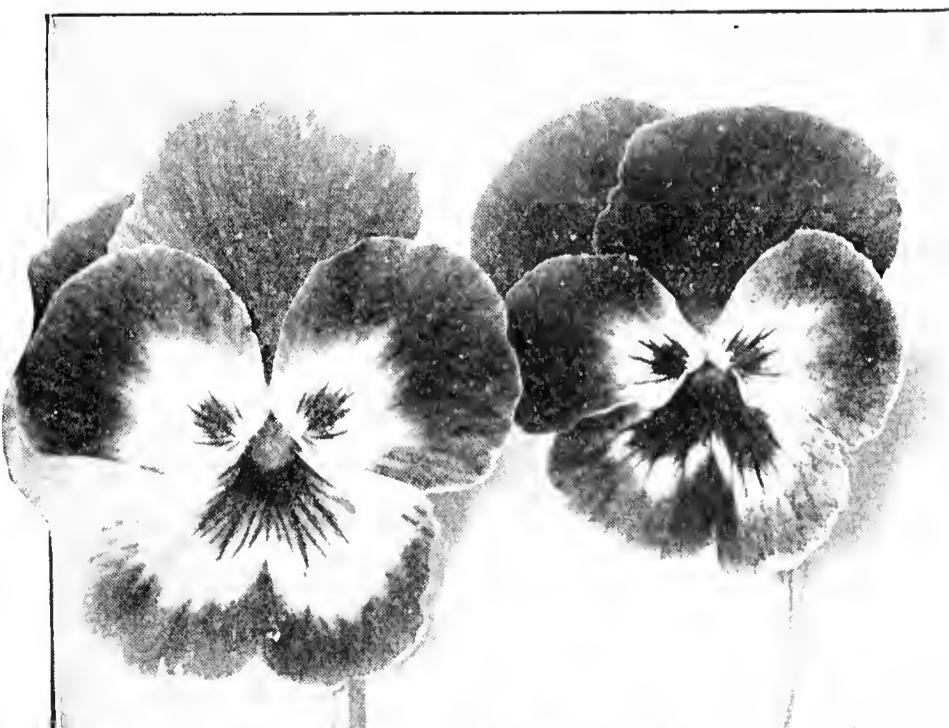
Pansies (B)

They like a cool, moist soil and protection from the wind as well as the noon-day sun. Seed should be sown in the house and transplanted when danger of frost is over. For large flowers, early in the Spring, the seed should be sown in August or September and the plants protected with a cold frame during the Winter. Seed may also be sown out-of-doors in the Spring for late Summer and Fall flowers.

Improved Swiss Giants. The flowers are of gigantic size, perfectly round, fine substance of flower and good form of plant. They bloom early in the spring, continuing in flower all summer until late in the fall. Pkt., 25c.

Giant Mixture. Flowers very large, and great diversity of colors. This mixture contains all the good ones. Oz., \$5.00; pkt., 10c.

Good Mixture. Not so many colors as the Giant Mixture, but flowers large and good assortment of colors. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.



Pansies

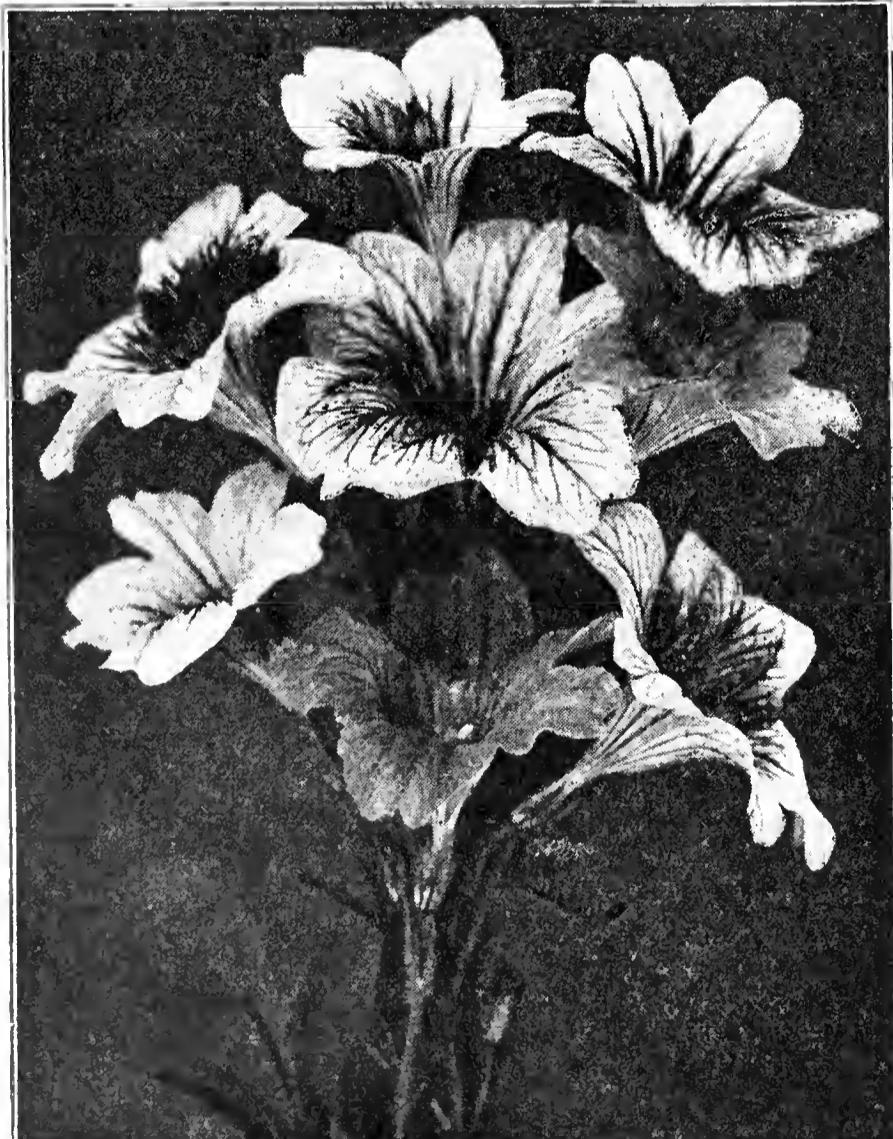


Portulaca—Rose Moss

Portulaca (A)
(ROSE MOSS)

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in dry hot situations, where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed, and soon the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Double Best Mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c. Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.



Salpiglossis

Salpiglossis (A)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube shaped, much like a Petunia but rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Nearly every flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. The flowers are large and last well in water, really better than when on the plants.

Gloxiniaeflora Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Salvia (A)

(FLOWERING SAGE)

A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late Summer and Fall, bloom in spikes and continuing to bloom until killed by hard frosts. Seed should be started indoors, sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; transplant when the soil has become well warmed, about 12 to 18 inches apart.

Harbinger. The plants are dwarf and compact, and the dark foliage is very effective against the vivid scarlet of the flowers. If seeded early, it will begin to flower in June and maintain a blaze of color until frost. Pkt., 25c.



Salvia, Harbinger

Splendens. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The well known variety, fiery scarlet. Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

Fireball. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The bushy plant is covered with a great number of flower spikes of the most fiery scarlet. The plants branch freely, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 spikes. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 15c.

Scarlet Runner (A)

A very rapid grower, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers from early Summer to late Fall. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (A).

See Mourning Bride.

Shasta Daisy (P)

**(CHRYSANTHEMUM
 LEUCANTHEMUM)**

Grows very bushy, bearing all summer a profusion of immense white flowers on long stems. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

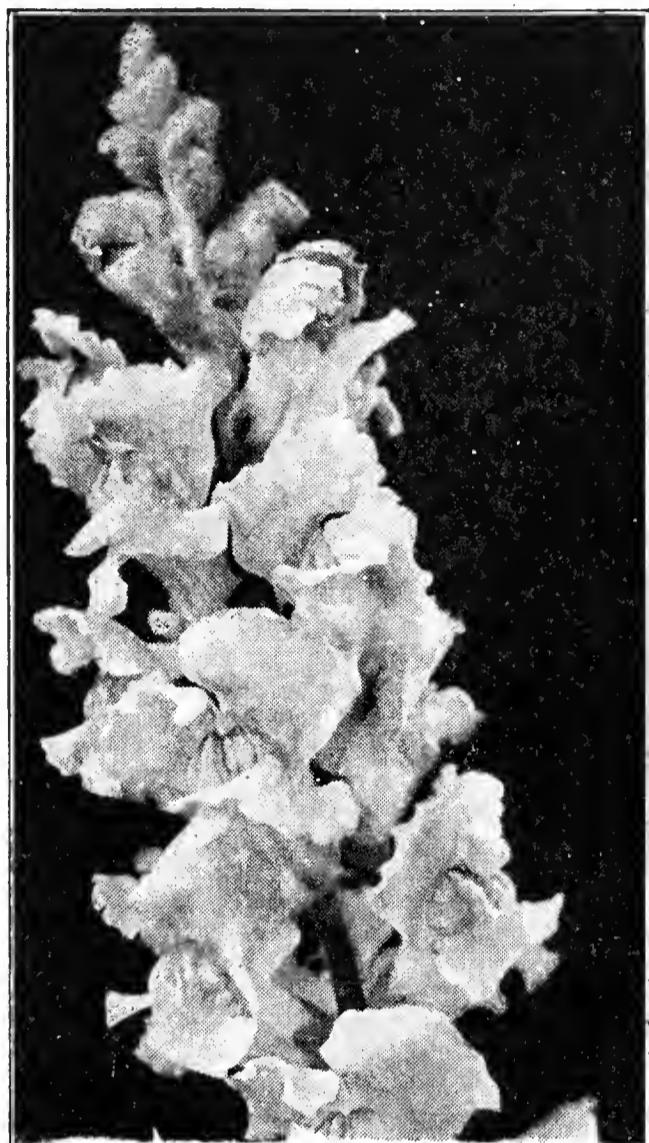


Shasta Daisies

Rust-Proof Snapdragon (A)

(ANTIRRHINUM)

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons. The flowers are of very large size, very fragrant, and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers.

Dwarf Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.Tall Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Snapdragon

Snow-on-the-Mountain (A)

(EUPHORBLIA)

Variegata. Grows 2 feet high, remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its foliage edged white and green. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Stocks (A)

They last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory. May be sown in the open ground, or in the hotbed or cold frame, but if transplanted let this be done when the plants are small. Transplant 1 foot apart.

Ten Weeks Large Flowering. The favorite sort for bedding. Grows about 1 ft. high. Mixed, all colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Perfection or Cut-and-Come-Again. Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing double, fragrant flowers. Height 18 in. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Sunflower (A)

(HELIANTHUS)

Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens, and to plant among shrubbery. It blooms from June till frost. 3 to 6 feet.

Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Large, golden yellow flowers, resembling a chrysanthemum. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Sweet William

Strawflower (A)

(HELICHRYSUM)

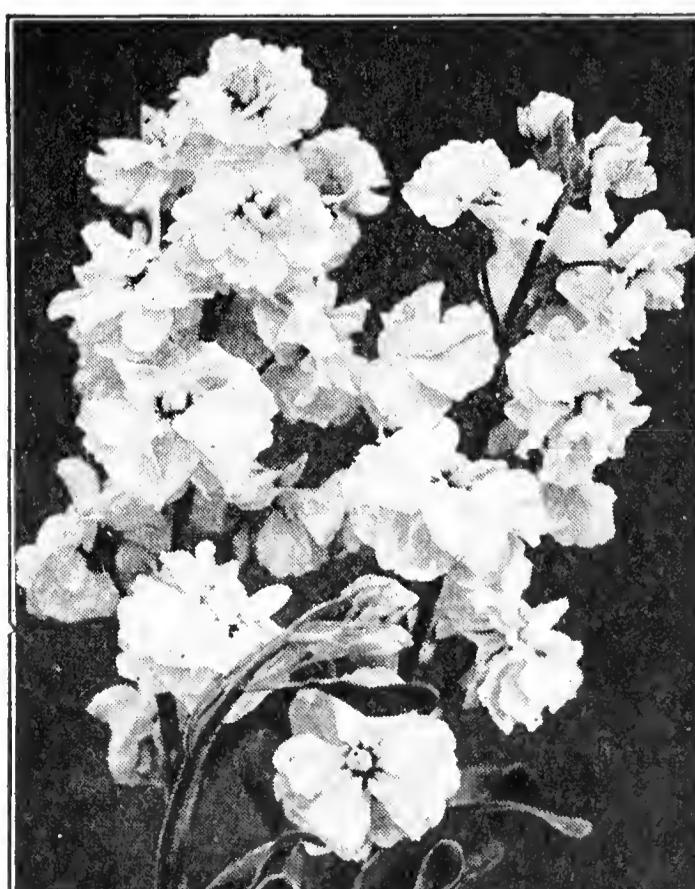
An ornament to the garden when growing, and are prized everywhere for the Winter decoration of vases, and for durable bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Mixed, all colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

SWEET ALYSSUM. See Alyssum.**Sweet William (P)**

This sturdy, reliable old-fashioned favorite is still a source of delight in the garden of today. Seed may be sown at any time from Spring to midsummer. The charm of the great trusses of lovely color seems to be lost when it is planted as a mixture in masses. It is best if you give slight protection during the Winter. It likes warm, rich soil. 2 ft.

Single, Finest Mixed. A very choice assortment of all the best single flowered varieties. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. This mixture you will find of superior quality, containing all colors and shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



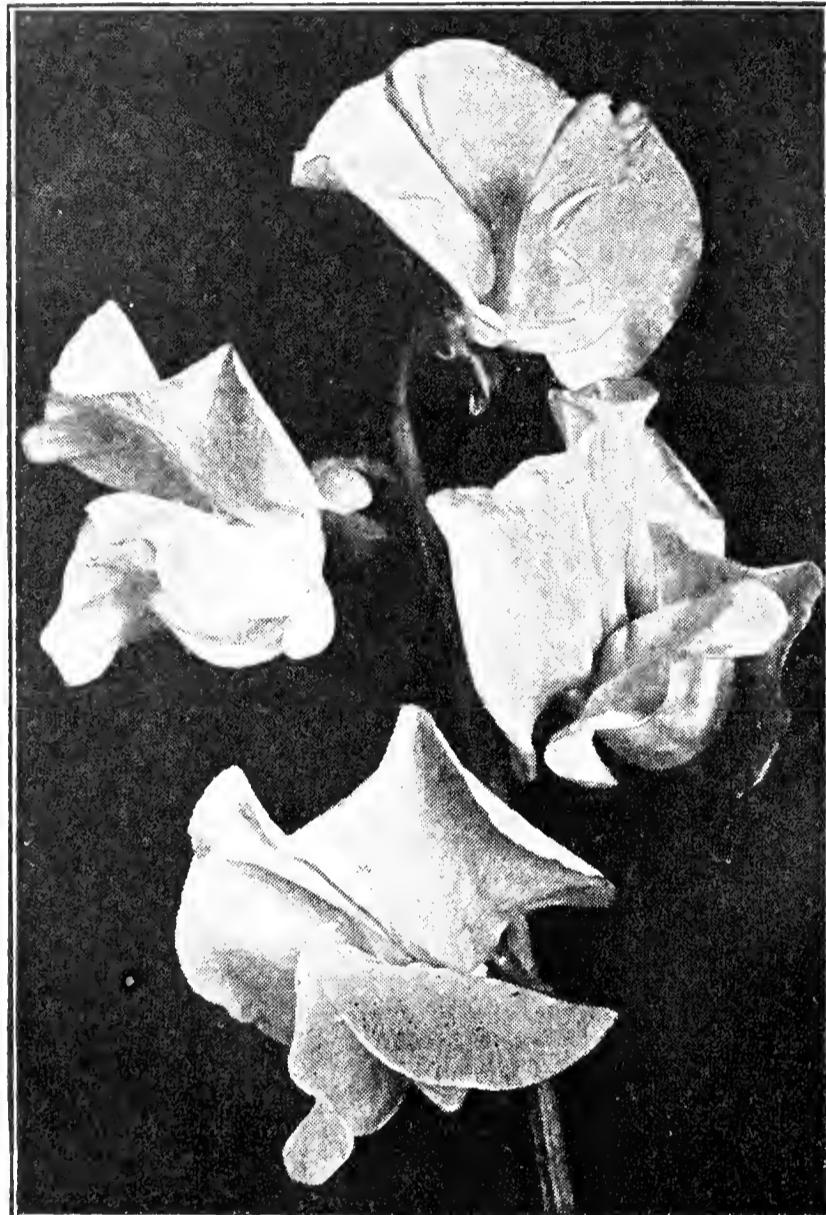
Ten Weeks Stocks

Beautiful Sweet Peas

To grow Sweet Peas successfully it is necessary to plant EARLY and give plenty of moisture. They should go in the ground as soon as the ground can be worked and should be planted six inches deep, being covered at first with only two inches of soil, the trench being filled as the plants grow. It is best to soak the seeds for several hours before they are planted. If this plan of planting early is followed, and if the Sweet Peas are kept mulched with peat moss, lawn clippings or else watered abundantly, they will certainly give a fine crop of lovely flowers held in admiration by every flower lover. The mixture we give you below will give you color in profusion and is well worth your consideration.

Superb Spencer Mixed

A great many people prefer to grow Sweet Peas in the mixed colors. Our superb Spencer Mixture is made up of all the best varieties obtainable. The greatest care is taken to insure a well balanced range of colors and worthy of a place in any garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Early Memory. Cross between early Sweet Lavender and late Spencer Pinkie. A perfect lavender for blending with pink shades. Oz., 90c; pkt., 15c.

Early Monterey. A vigorous growing variety producing flowers on long, stout stems, with a geranium-pink color. Oz., 90c; pkt., 15c.

Early Success. A cross between Early Ball Rose and Pinkie. A deep rose-pink, with strong stems. Received the award of merit by the Dutch Horticultural Society in their 1934 trials. Oz., 90c; pkt., 15c.

Doreen. Bright rose-carmine. A huge flower much larger and brighter than any other carmine variety. Very popular with exhibitors on account of its large size. Bears a profusion of four-blossom sprays. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

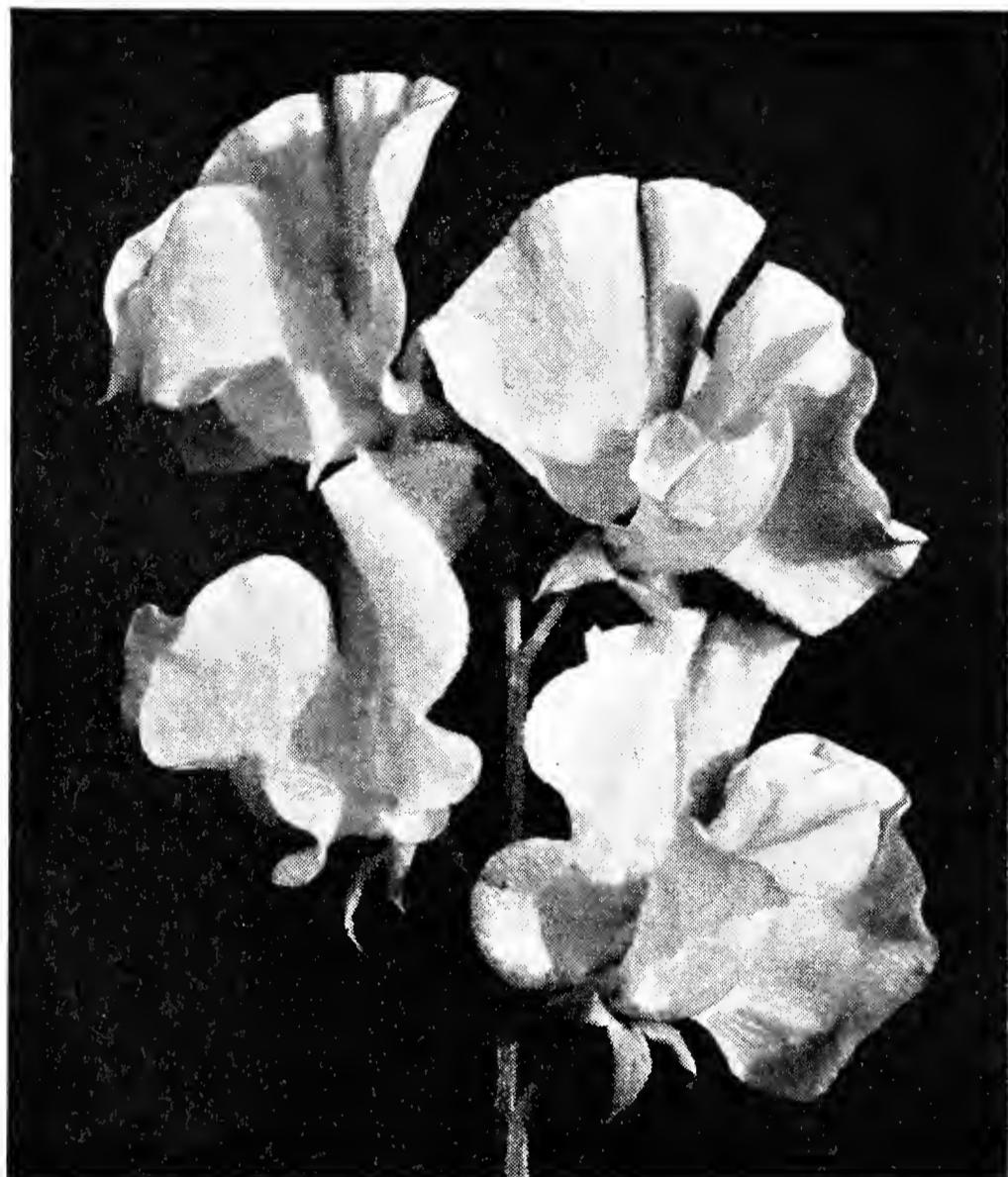
Crimson King. Pure deep crimson, the most pronounced deep red of all Sweet Peas. The strong, straight stems, 16 to 18 inches long stand out well from the foliage and invariably carry more four-flowered sprays than three. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Perennial Sweet Pea

(*LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS*)

Very decorative climbing vines of the Pea family for growing on fences, trellises, etc., as floral screens and for cutting. Blooms all summer. Pale pink, bright rosy crimson and large flowering white. All mixed. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

TAGETES. See Marigold.



Shirley Temple Sweet Pea

Shirley Temple. There has never before been introduced a Sweet Pea of such lovely color or so sweetly perfumed as that named after Hollywood's most popular movie star, Shirley Temple. Colossal blossoms of soft rose-pink, beautiful beyond description on gigantic plants—strong and vigorous. It is early flowering and will bloom a month ahead of the Spencers and continue longer. Only a limited amount of seed available for this year, so order early. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



Perennial Sweet Pea



Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

Verbena (A)

One of our trustworthy garden companions. Of trailing habit. The foliage makes a perfect carpet and a fine background for the broad, flat flower heads of many brilliant colors. Sow in boxes in the house and transplant when the seedlings are an inch high, and set outside after danger of frost is past in a warm, sunny spot.

Mammoth Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Mixed. Producing in handsome umbels flowers of large size in beautiful shades of white, rose, scarlet, blue and purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Wild Cucumber (A)**(ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA)**

This is the quickest growing climber in our list. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Zinnia, Fantasy

Zinnias (A)

Splendid hardy annuals making a brilliant profusion of color and succeeding well in any soil. They will retain their beauty for several weeks and bloom until frost.

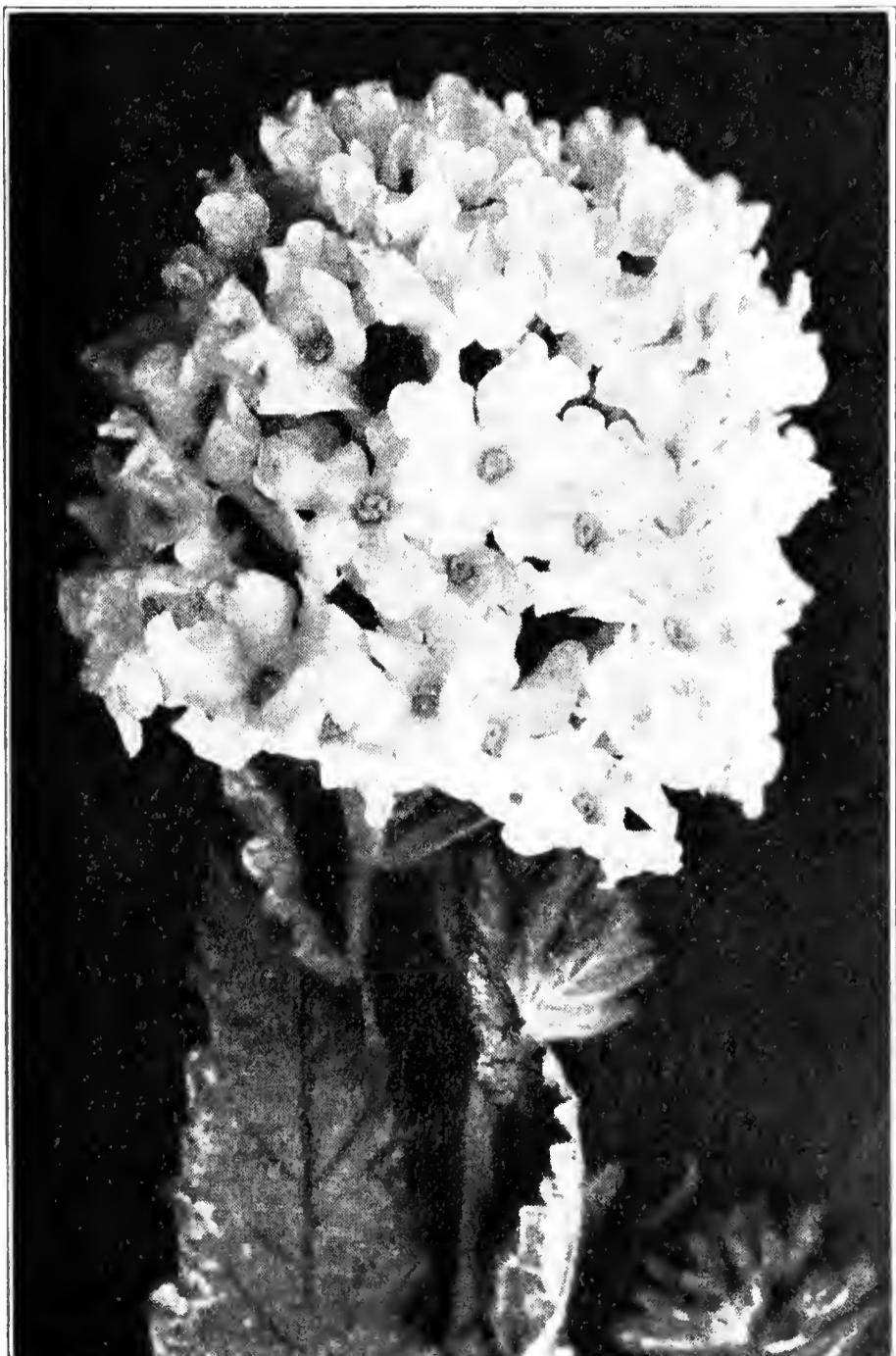
Fantasy. This new Fantasy mixture with rounded flowers is composed of a mass of shaggy, raylike petals which give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers. They lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangements. The color range includes the brightest shades of red and orange, as well as the popular pastel pinks and cream. 1 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

Colossal or Giant Flowered. The flowers are gigantic in size; thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are vigorous, branching freely and are fine for cutting. **Mixed colors.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Dahlia Flowered. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias. **Mixed colors.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Lilliput Double, Mixed. 12 in. The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. They are pretty plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mammoth Mixed. All the varieties listed here and others in one mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.



Verbena

FIELD SEEDS



A Big Yield of Grimm Alfalfa

Alfalfa and Clovers

The acreage seeded to Alfalfa in Michigan is increasing every year. All of our seed is northern grown, therefore, it is best adapted to our climate.

GRIMM ALFALFA was brought to the United States by a Mr. Grimm. He settled in Minnesota, and the seed was sown and produced exceptionally hardy plants, and when it was eventually recognized as a superior strain, it became known as Grimm Alfalfa. From its adopted home it rapidly spread over the Northwest, and its superiority is now so generally proven that it is rapidly superseding the Common Alfalfa. We have never known a failure in Michigan of true Grimm. Our Grimm Alfalfa, which is scarified seed, is grown by reputable organizations, and certified by the proper State officers in the state where grown, and guaranteed by them. Write for prices.

ALFALFA, Common Grown in Utah. The fields from which this seed was grown were carefully inspected. The seed is bright and plump, a beautiful golden color; free from dodder and all foul seeds. Scarified and carefully tested for germination. The high altitude of the mountain states insures hardiness. Write for prices.

Hardigan Alfalfa Was developed in Michigan and has rapidly become one of the leading varieties because of its hardiness and heavy yielding ability. For the past four years it has been the outstanding variety in comparative tests in trials at the Michigan Experimental Station at East Lansing. The only reason Hardigan Alfalfa has not been grown more extensively was the lack of sufficient supply of seed. Write for prices.

Medium Red or June Clover By far the most important of all Clovers for practical purposes. It is a perennial, and grows about two feet high; very valuable for plowing under to enrich the soil, adding humus and nitrogen. Sow in spring or fall, eight to twelve pounds per acre, if used without other grasses.

Mammoth or Large Red Clover Mammoth Clover is quite distinct from medium, growing to nearly twice its size; is coarser and a little later. It can be grown successfully on poorer soil than Medium Clover. It is used extensively for building up worn-out land. Sown alone, use eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Alsike Clover A perennial and the most hardy of all Clovers. It prefers damp, loamy soil. It is extremely leafy, making hay of a fine texture. Does not readily winter-kill, and is valuable to sow with other Clovers and grasses, as it increases the yield of hay. It is the best Clover for moist soil. Sow either in spring or fall, about six pounds per acre, when sown alone.

White Blossom Sweet Clover Once considered a noxious weed; now nearly equal in value to alfalfa. White Sweet Clover is a biennial, and does not last so long as its cousin, alfalfa, but it has a great mission. In pasture it will produce a greater flow of milk than even alfalfa, and as much feed. Cattle are less liable to bloat. Stock soon learn to like the hay, and even prefer it to alfalfa. Write for prices.

NITRAGIN

The Original Legume Inoculator

INOCULATOR PRICES When Ordering, Always Specify Name of Seed

Alfalfa, all Clovers

Size	Retail
1/2 bu. ea.....	\$.30
1 bu. ea.....	.50
2 1/2 bu. ea.....	1.00

Lespedeza Unhulled or Hulled

Size	Retail
1 bu. ea.....	\$.30
2 bu. ea.....	.50
5 bu. ea.....	1.00

Vetch, Austrian Peas, Canadian Peas, Beans

1/2 bu. ea.....	\$.25
1 bu. ea.....	.40
*1 1/3 bu. ea.....	.60
5 bu. ea.....	1.70
*12 1/2 bu. ea.....	4.00
*"100 lb." & 12 1/2 bu. size, packed only for Vetch & Peas	

Peanuts, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Lima Beans

1 bu. ea.....	\$.30
2 bu. ea.....	.50
5 bu. ea.....	1.00
10 bu. ea.....	1.60
*25 bu. ea.....	3.00
*25 bu. size, packed only for Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Peanuts	

Nitragin Garden Size for Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupines. Enough for 4 lbs. seed.

Retail Price.....10c each

Dealers, we ask that you write for Dealers price list.

Certified SEED CORN

Early Yellow Varieties—Michigan Grown

These varieties are adapted for Michigan as they are early maturing and heavy yielding which will insure you high quality corn. Seeds grown too far south are generally a risk in Michigan climate. Our northern grown seeds are better adapted to this climate and growers who expect to grow corn at a profit will realize the importance of good seed corn such as we offer.

Certified Golden Glow is an early maturing yellow dent corn. The stalks grow 6 to 8 ft. tall and bear ears of deep yellow, 7 to 8 in. long. The kernels are nearly square and the cobs a deep red. Ripens normally in 90 days. This seed is grown in Michigan and certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Certified Pickett's Yellow Dent. A reliable 90-day corn. The ears are long and somewhat slender with a small dark red cob. The kernels are slightly rough and rather deep. This is also Michigan grown seed and certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Standard Yellow Varieties

Early Murdock—90 days.

Golden Glow—90 days.

Early White Cap Yellow Dent—100 days.

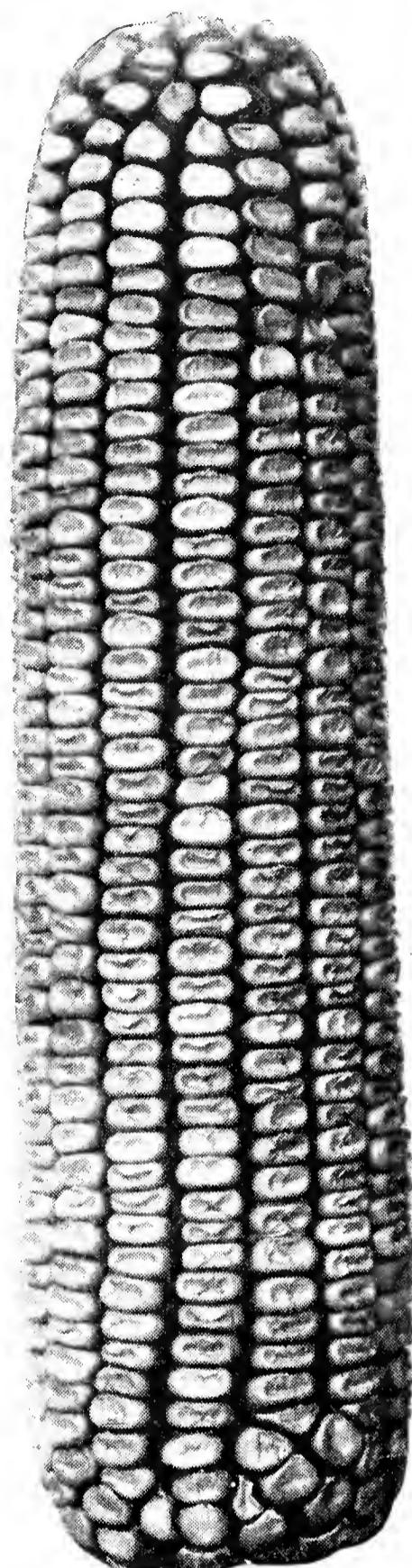
Pickett's Yellow Dent—90 days.

MAC Yellow Dent—90 days.

Pride of the North—95-100 days.

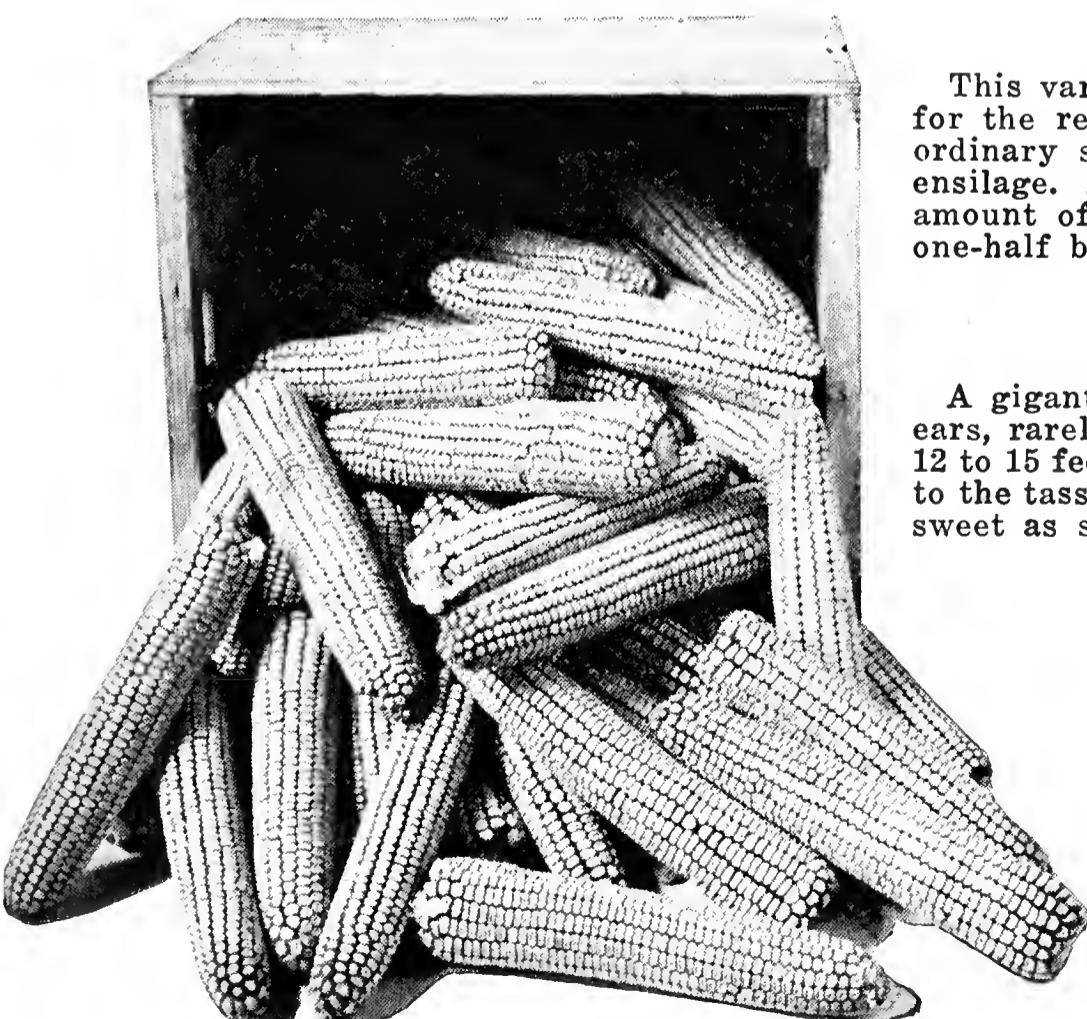
Longfellow Flint or Smut Nose—95-100 days.

All the above varieties have been grown with success in Michigan, being early and adapted to the soil and climatic conditions. They will generally mature before frost, and we recommend any one of them.



Fodder and Ensilage Corn

Dry Fodder Corn is the most satisfactory substitute for hay. It nearly, if not quite, equals in feeding value timothy and clover. All stock eat it greedily and thrive on it.



Leaming Fodder Corn

This variety is preferred by most dairymen for filling silos, for the reason that the corn matures the large ears (in any ordinary season it will ripen), and gives more grain in the ensilage. Stalks very large and leafy, and grows an immense amount of forage to the acre. It requires from one peck to one-half bushel of seed per acre, drilled in rows one way.

Red Cob Ensilage

A gigantic Southern white corn, producing immensely large ears, rarely maturing in this latitude. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet in height, with long, broad leaves from the ground to the tassel. Stalks very thick at the butt, juicy, tender and as sweet as sugar corn; and all stock eat it with relish. Many dairymen prefer it for the silo, for the reason that it produces such an enormous amount of silage (from 15 to 25 tons per acre). It is especially valuable for the dry fodder when cut and kept in the shock until fed. It will produce a good crop of forage, even when sown as late as July.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

Will produce more tons of Silo Corn per acre than even Red Cob Ensilage Corn. Stalks will grow 12 to 15 feet in height, with broad leaves from the ground up. Each stalk will bear from one to three long ears. Very rapid grower and can either be planted in hills or in drill rows.

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS



Sudan Grass

Timothy

The most important of all grasses for hay, and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It is the hardiest of all grasses and excels in feeding value. Sow early in the spring or fall, 10 to 12 pounds per acre if sown alone; less if mixed with other grasses.

Orchard Grass

This grass grows well in the shade, is rather rank in growth and a stooling variety. Stands the drought remarkably well. Valuable for pasture or orchard. Does well in wet or poor ground and produces large crops of hay.

Sudan Grass

A tall annual grass reaching the height of 7 to 9 feet when planted in rows and cultivated, and 4 to 6 feet when sown broadcast. The hay is greatly relished by all stock, and has exceptionally high feeding value. Is adapted to most soils.

Reed Canary Grass

Reed Canary Grass is rapidly becoming popular for the reason that it can be grown in soil too wet for other crops. It is a heavy yielder and after well established may be cut two and three times within one season. It is a hardy perennial and will live until it is broken up, and will not spread to cultivated lands. When possible, the land should be plowed in the fall and seed may be sown in October on land that may be too wet in the spring. It is very slow to germinate, therefore will remain dormant until spring. In the spring, sow as early as possible to get ahead of the weeds or late in June or July. Best results are obtained by broadcasting at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre or drill in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. Under favorable conditions seeds will germinate in about 35 or 40 days.

Certified Spartan Barley

A heavy yielder, smooth bearded type, two rowed. It has been grown in Michigan for the past six years and is becoming very popular. The straw is vigorous and of good length, also does very well on lighter soils. The kernels are plump and nearly twice the size of those of the six rowed barley. It will ripen a week or ten days earlier than other varieties and, for the best results, it should stand until thoroughly ripened. This seed certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*)

Very strong, quick growth making two crops of very abundant pasture. It prevents washing on the banks of streams. Good in very sandy soils because of its strong spreading root system. Not a lawn grass. Sow in the spring, 2 bushels per acre. (14 lbs. to a bushel).

Korean Lespedezas (Japan Clover)

The earliest of the annual Lespedezas and especially adapted for Michigan climate or similar latitudes. It comes up early in the spring and grows rapidly, furnishing much earlier pasture than any other variety. The leaves are larger but more rounded than Common Lespedeza, commonly grown in the South. It begins flowering in July and is a wonderful soil builder as it can be grown on the poorest land. Korean is especially suited for a short growing season. The seed ripens in September.

Amber Cane

The earliest Non-Saccharine type in cultivation. Stalks tall and slim. Most suitable for hay as it matures very quickly.

Soy Beans

When clovers fail it is necessary to have an emergency hay crop which will make hay the same season it is planted. For this purpose Soy Beans are better than the Millet. Soy Beans should be planted in May or June. They withstand drought remarkably well. For hay, silage or green manure crops, plant 1 bushel to an acre if drilled, if planted with a corn planter $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel is sufficient. "Ito San" is one of the best varieties as it matures in 100 days. The plant stands erect, growing 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is a good yielder. The "Manchu" is the most popular, however, in all northern sections. It is early maturing and is of a stout, bushy growth, standing erect. Excellent for hay and forage crops.

Certified Wolverine Oats

Michigan grown. These oats are medium early, strong and vigorous growers, heavy yielders. The head is full and loose with the seeds evenly distributed around the stem. The straw is of medium height and stiff enough so that they seldom lodge. The grain is large, white, rather blunt and very plump. This variety is grown more extensively in Michigan than any other because it has given such uniformly good yields.



Korean Lespedeza

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS—Continued

Millet

A few acres of Millet will yield half again as much hay per acre as either clover or timothy, besides it has a greater feeding value and any stock raiser or dairy farmer would be well repaid. When spring weather is unfavorable, so that other crops fail, or the season is late and wet so that corn will not mature, Millet is a sure crop. Millet should be sowed 3 pecks per acre, from May to August.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET. Grows very rank and is one of the best varieties for hay and fodder. While the hay may seem coarse, nevertheless, it is quite tender if it is cut when in full bloom and even hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of 5 tons per acre is nothing unusual. German Millet will withstand dry weather remarkably well.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. Is preferred by some to Golden Millet as it is about a week earlier. Does not grow as large but the hay is more desirable because it is not so coarse. Very nourishing and a wonderful milk producer. A good variety for moist soils.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Under favorable conditions Dwarf Essex Rape is ready for pasture in six weeks from the time of sowing. One acre of good rape will carry a flock of a dozen sheep for two months. Recent experiments have shown rape to be the means of producing pork at the lowest cost, even less than alfalfa. Rape is also the forage that can be sown with the least effort. Seeded in corn at the last cultivation to be hogged down, furnishes one of the greatest money-making methods known to the progressive farmer today. Sow rape in corn at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre. When the corn is harvested and cut, then turn the pigs into the field in the Fall.

Sand Vetch

Sand or Hairy Vetch shares with Sweet Clover the honor of giving the best results in restoring fertility to wornout land or making poor, sandy soils productive. Sand Vetch has no equal as a cover crop. It can be sown in the cornfield just after the last cultivation, and it will make a mass of green stalks and leaves to plow under about the middle of May; or it may be sown after harvesting oats and plowed for corn the next Spring. Hay made from Sand Vetch is about three per cent higher in protein than Alfalfa hay, and is more eagerly eaten by stock. When sown with oats or any Spring grain, it will come on after crop is harvested and make splendid Fall pasture, and can be plowed under the next Spring for corn or potatoes. Sow from 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Silverhull Buckwheat

A standard variety, largely grown, and gives excellent satisfaction. Unsurpassed as a catch crop when a late season has made it impossible to follow out your first plans or when other crops fail. Buckwheat is a valuable crop for those parts of the farm which always seem to be left unplanted at the close of the season. It is generally sown in July and will fill up the vacant plots at a time when all other planting is past. Can be sown after a crop of Winter Wheat or Rye and make a second crop. Use one-half to three-quarters bushel of seed to an acre.

Canadian Field Peas

Valuable for northern climates for cattle feed and when sown with oats make an excellent hog feed. Should be sown early in April, two bushels to an acre. If sown with oats for hay and fodder sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Farm Fertilizers

Commercial fertilizers are those which are used for general farm purposes, and are composed of the three elements of plant food, namely Nitrogen, available Phosphoric acid and Potash K²O and are mixed by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturers in the proper proportions, so as to give your soil the proper available plant food to produce a maximum crop. We handle large quantities of the various analyses every year and will ask that you consult us and get the right fertilizer for your specific needs. Prices will be quoted upon application.

NITRATE OF SODA. In its commercial form contains about 15½% of Nitrogen, equal to about 19½% of Ammonia. As the source of Nitrogen or Ammonia, in home mixed fertilizers Nitrate of Soda is the most desirable, particularly for all quick-growing crops, and when early maturity is desired, and when inclement weather is at hand, or frost, Nitrate of Soda will give maturity before the frost really kills.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Used largely in orchards for practically all kinds of fruit; especially valuable for melons and tomatoes, which thrive better in a slightly acid soil. A form of nitrogen which is coming into general use with fruit men and truck growers. It will take the place of Nitrate of Soda to a certain extent, in so far that it is not so quick acting.

SUPER PHOSPHATE. This comes in four analyses, namely 16%, 20%, 24% and 44% and is used in grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of Phosphoric acid, which is lacking in Michigan soil and can be applied in large amounts with excellent results.

MURIATE OF POTASH. The best form of Potash for fruit and muck vegetable crops. All root crops draw heavily on the soil for Potash, especially potatoes and onions. Most muck soils are lacking in Potash, and celery will grow a much firmer stalk of far better quality when either a high grade fertilizer, high in Potash, or Muriate of Potash is applied in liberal quantities.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. It is low in Nitrogen, high in Phosphoric acid, which is the best way to apply Phosphoric acid to your soil, as bone phosphate gives excellent results on all crops.

PULVERIZED HEN MANURE. Contains double the plant food value of Pulverized Sheep Manure and is sold as cheaply. Hen Manure is collected mainly from unloading cars in which poultry have been shipped and is dried and finely ground so that it can be evenly applied and not burn vegetation.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. This is collected from the stock yards, heated to kill weed seeds, finely ground, and forms an excellent fertilizer for lawns, golf courses, garden plots, etc.

SHREDDED CATTLE MANURE. Collected from the stock yards and is finely ground, containing a similar amount of plant food as Pulverized Sheep Manure and is exceedingly good for the humus that it adds to the soil.

LIME. Pulverized Agricultural Limestone is not a fertilizer as it is commonly thought, but is a soil sweetener, and every farmer can insure the constant fertility of his soil by using a little care and "feeding" the soil regularly with the elements needed. One of the most common ailments for lack of fertility in farm land is "ACID SOIL", and it is to correct this condition, to "sweeten" or neutralize acid soil that Pulverized Limestone is used; it has brought bumper crops, money-making crops, on farms that otherwise would be practically worthless. Run down fields where you have been unable to grow alfalfa or clover and where moss, sour grass and thistles thrive, need pulverized limestone.

MANGANESE SULPHATE. Research shows that manganese is essential in the manufacture of the green color in plants, by the aid of which the most important processes of plant growth operate and is lacking in most soils. Manganese Sulphate is added to mineral fertilizers to supplement this plant food element and has been found very beneficial in growing crops.

PLANTER'S GUIDE

Variety	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Seed required to sow an acre	Seed required to produce a given no. of plants	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in row inches	Depth of planting inches
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 700	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	50 to 60 lbs.		24 to 32	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	30 to 35 lbs.		40 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2
Beet	1/2 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		14 to 24	1 to 3	1/2 to 1
Beet, Mangel	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 30	2 to 6	1/2 to 1
Broccoli	1/4 oz	3 ozs.	1 oz. to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 1
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz	3 ozs.	1 oz. to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 3/4
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	3 ozs.	1 oz. to 5000	24 to 36	14 to 24	1/2
Cardoon	1/4 oz.	5 ozs.		20 to 32	20 to 30	1/2 to 1
Carrot	1/4 oz.	2 1/2 lbs.		16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	5 ozs.	1 oz. to 4500	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2
Celery	1/8 oz.	5 ozs.	1 oz. to 8000	24 to 40	4	1/2
Chicory	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	2 to 3	1/2 to 1
Collards	1/4 oz.	5 ozs.	1 oz. to 4000	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2
Corn, Pop	3 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.		34 to 40	6 to 8	1
Corn, Sweet	6 ozs.	10 to 14 lbs.		34 to 42	5 to 6	1
Corn Salad	2 ozs.	10 to 12 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 4	3/4
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.		12 to 18	2 to 4	1/2
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		48 to 60	36 to 48	1/2 to 3/4
Dill	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	4 to 6	1/2
Egg Plant		6 to 8 ozs.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 30	18 to 24	1/2
Endive	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	8 to 12	3/4
Kale	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		24 to 32	18 to 22	1/2
Kohl Rabi	1/4 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Leek	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 18	4 to 8	3/4
Melon, Musk	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		70 to 80	48 to 60	3/4
Melon, Water	1 oz.	4 lbs.		90 to 100	72	3/4
Mustard	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		24 to 40	18 to 24	1 to 2
Onion	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4
Onion (for sets)		50 to 80 lbs.		12 to 14	Not thinned	3/4
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4
Parsley	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 20	4 to 6	3/4
Peas	3/4 lb.	100 to 180 lbs.		24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper	1/8 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	1 oz. to 1000	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2
Pumpkin	2 ozs.	3 to 4 lbs.		95 to 110	60 to 80	3/4
Radish	1/2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		12 to 18	1 to 2	3/4
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.		24 to 42	20 to 24	3/4
Rutabaga	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	4 to 7	3/4
Sage	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		20 to 24	6 to 10	1/2
Salsify	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		20 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Sorrel	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		12 to 22	2 to 3	1/2
Spinach	1 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4
Squash, Bush	1/2 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.		42 to 48	42 to 48	3/4
Squash, Vining	2 ozs.	3 lbs.		70 to 90	60 to 90	3/4
Sunflower	2 ozs.	7 to 8 lbs.		50 to 70	10 to 12	1
Tomato		2 to 4 ozs.	1 oz. to 2000	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2
Tobacco		2 ozs.	1 oz. to 4500	36 to 48	24 to 36	1/2
Turnip	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.		12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.	522,720	24 x 24 in.	10,890	36 x 36 in.	4,840
12 x 3 in.	174,240	30 x 1 in.	209,088	42 x 12 in.	12,446
12 x 12 in.	43,560	30 x 6 in.	34,848	42 x 24 in.	6,223
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 12 in.	17,424	42 x 36 in.	4,148
18 x 1 in.	348,480	30 x 16 in.	13,068	48 x 12 in.	10,890
18 x 3 in.	116,160	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 18 in.	7,790
18 x 12 in.	29,040	30 x 24 in.	8,712	48 x 24 in.	5,445
18 x 18 in.	19,360	30 x 30 in.	6,970	48 x 30 in.	4,356
20 x 1 in.	313,635	36 x 3 in.	58,080	48 x 36 in.	3,630
20 x 20 in.	15,681	36 x 12 in.	14,520	48 x 48 in.	2,723
24 x 1 in.	261,360	36 x 18 in.	9,680	60 x 36 in.	2,901
24 x 18 in.	15,520	36 x 24 in.	7,260	60 x 48 in.	2,178

Approximate number of feet of row per acre at given distances:

Distance between rows:	18 inches	24 inches	30 inches	36 inches	42 inches	48 inches
Feet of row:	29010	21758	17427	14526	12439	10853



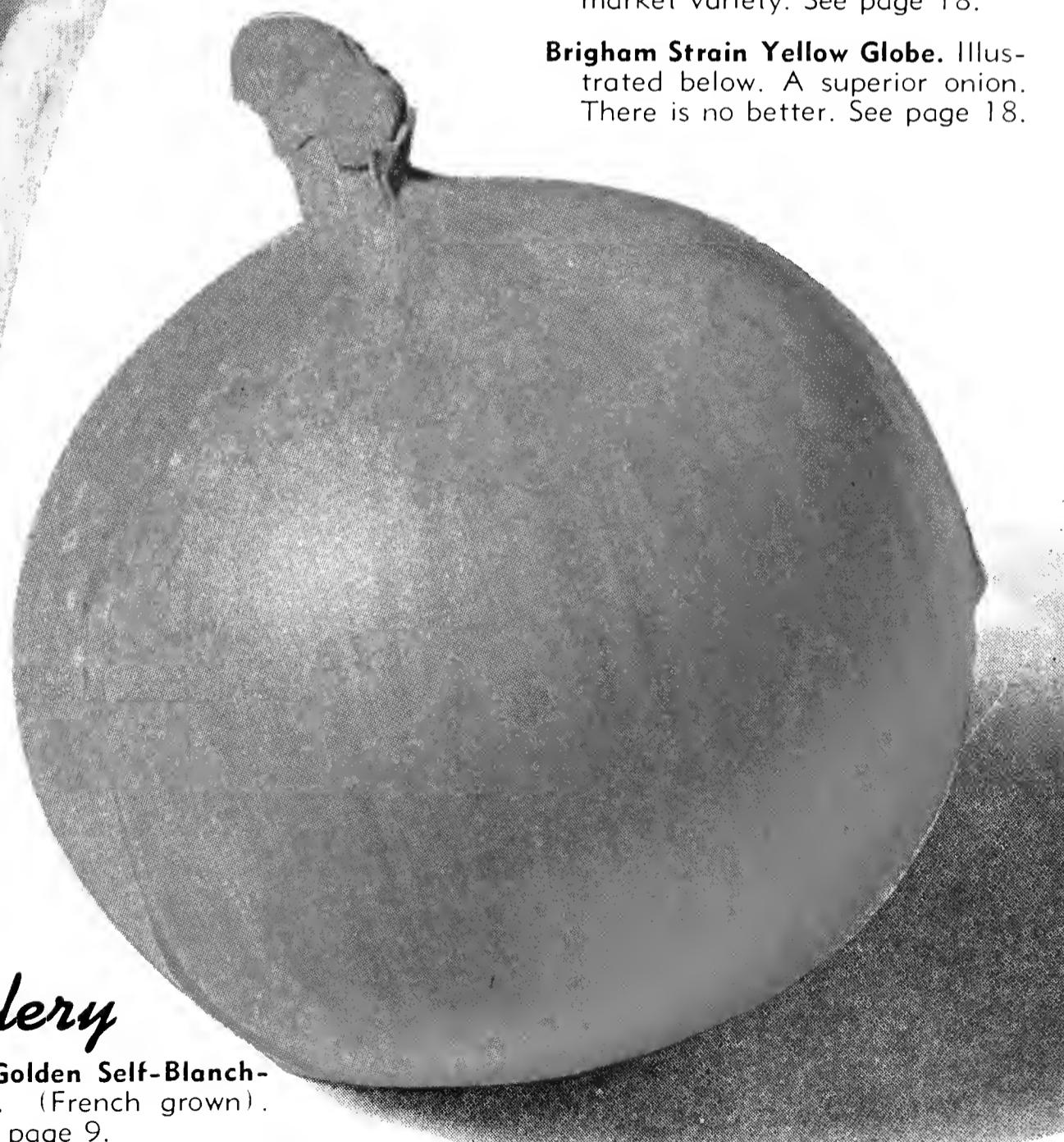
LEADING VARIETIES

for the Muck Grower

Onions

Southport Yellow Globe. This is our best yellow market variety. See page 18.

Brigham Strain Yellow Globe. Illustrated below. A superior onion. There is no better. See page 18.

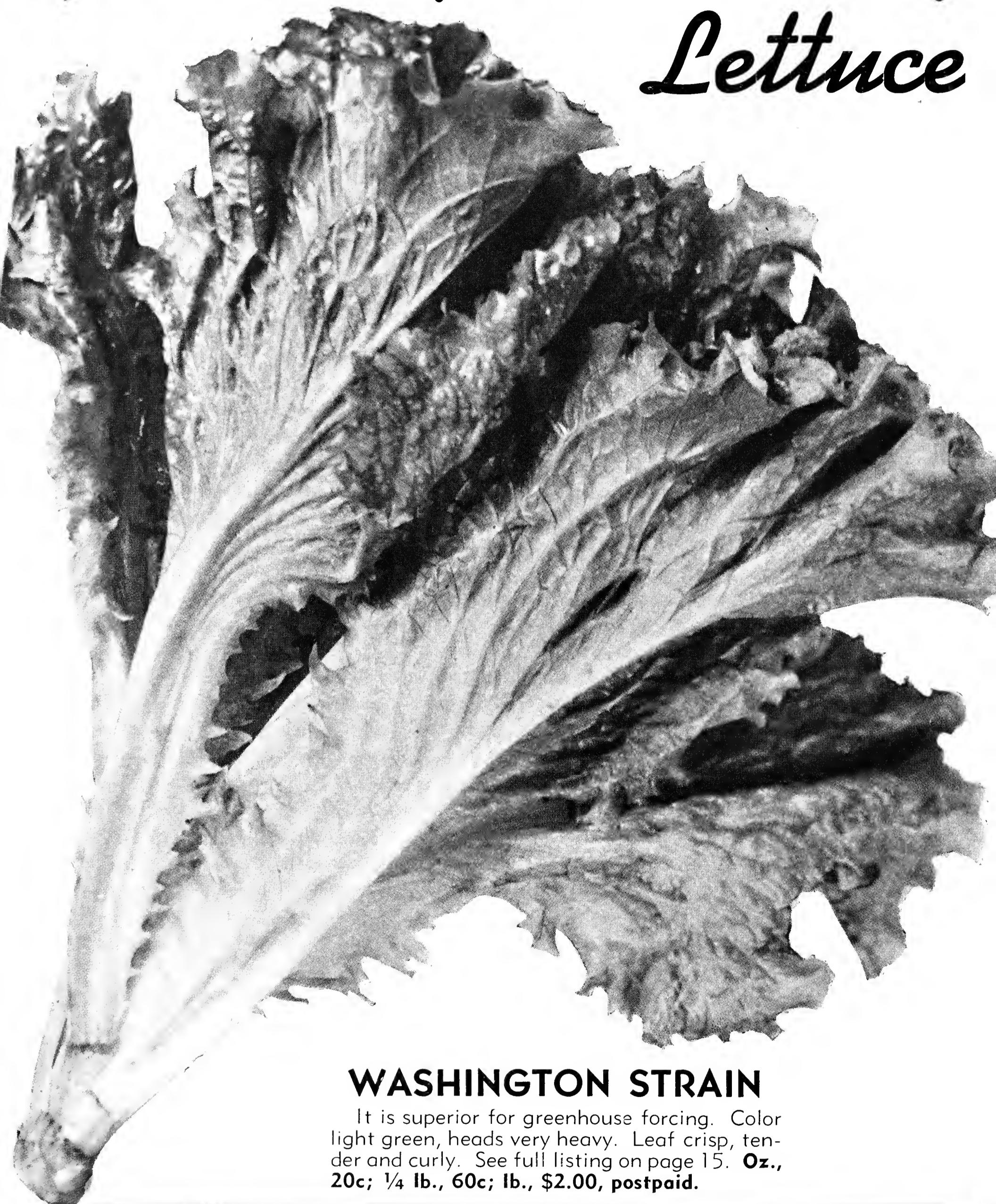


Celery

New Golden Self-Blanching. (French grown). See page 9.

Michigan Golden. Michigan State College Yellows-Resistant celery. Sole distributors. See page 10.

Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce



WASHINGTON STRAIN

It is superior for greenhouse forcing. Color light green, heads very heavy. Leaf crisp, tender and curly. See full listing on page 15. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc. Grand Rapids, Mich.